Korea Today

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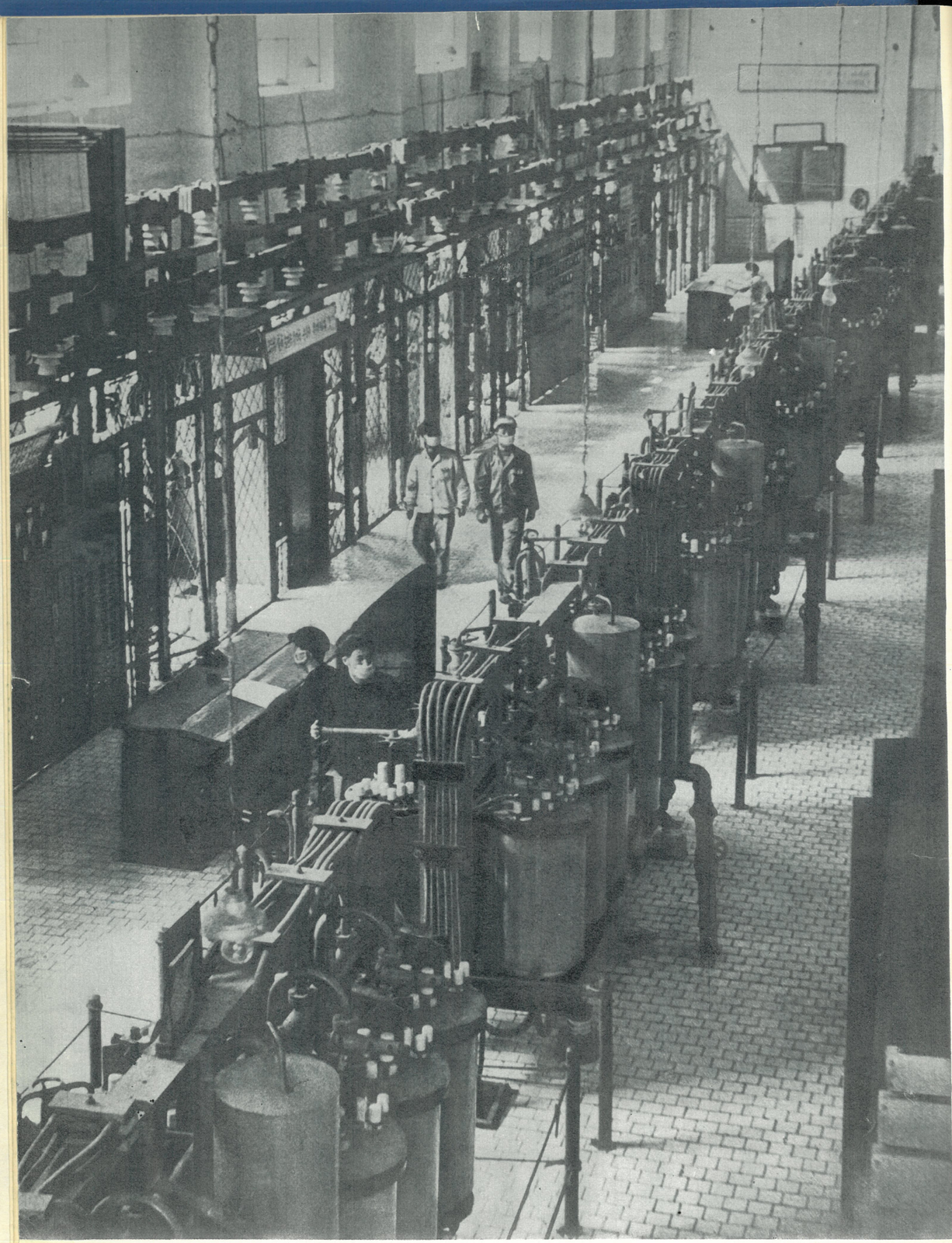

A part of the Moonpyung Smeltery

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

FRONT COVER:

Many foreign students from Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe are studying at Kim Il Sung University and other colleges in Pyongyang. While studying in Korea they are also contributing to consolidating the bonds of friendship. They are happy over the New Year's card they received.

BACK COVER:

A ski-run at the foot of Mt. Baikdoo

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At the airport little girls presented bouquets to President Modibo Keita

KOREA-MALI FRIENDSHIP AND CO-OPERATION STRENGTHENED

From October 23 to 28 President and Mme. Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali paid a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Accompanying President Modibo Keita were Barema Bocoum, Minister of the Interior and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A., and his wife; Mamadou Gologo, Minister of Information and Tourism and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A.; Mme. Aoua Keita, Women's Organization Commissioner of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A.; Gabou Diawara, Youth Commissioner of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A.; Tidiani Keita, Minister of Planning and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A.; Mamadou Diarrah, Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, Mayor of Koulikoro and Political Commissar of the Sudanese Union Party-R.D.A.; Attaher Maiga, Minister of Finance and Commerce; Ibrahima Sangho, Vice-President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali; Mamadou Famady Sissoko, Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali and General Secretary of the National Union of the Workers of Mali; and other high ranking leaders.

President and Mme. Keita and the delegation members of the Republic of Mali were warmly received by Premier Kim Il Sung and other government leaders of our country. They were also given a cordial welcome by our people everywhere they went.

To greet the arrival of President Modibo Keita and his party the city of Pyongyang was bedecked, and the airport was thronged with a big crowd.

Present at the airport to welcome the guests were Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung; President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Mme. Choi Yong Kun; Vice-Premiers Kim Chang Man, Jung Il Ryong, Ri Jong Ok and Ri Joo Yun; Chairman Kang Ryang Wook of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Chairman Bak Sin Duk of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Chairman Choi Won Taik of the Supreme People's Assembly; Vice-President Baik Nam Woon of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Sung Chul and other members of the cabinet; Co-Chairmen of the C.C. of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; Chairman Kang Heui Won of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; generals of the Korean People's Army, and other functionaries of the government organs and social organizations, leading figures in the fields of science, arts and the press; Suh Eul Hyun, Ambassador of our country to Mali. Also present at the airport were the foreign diplomatic corps in Pyongyang and Malian trainees in Korea. A huge body of newspapermen were on hand, too.

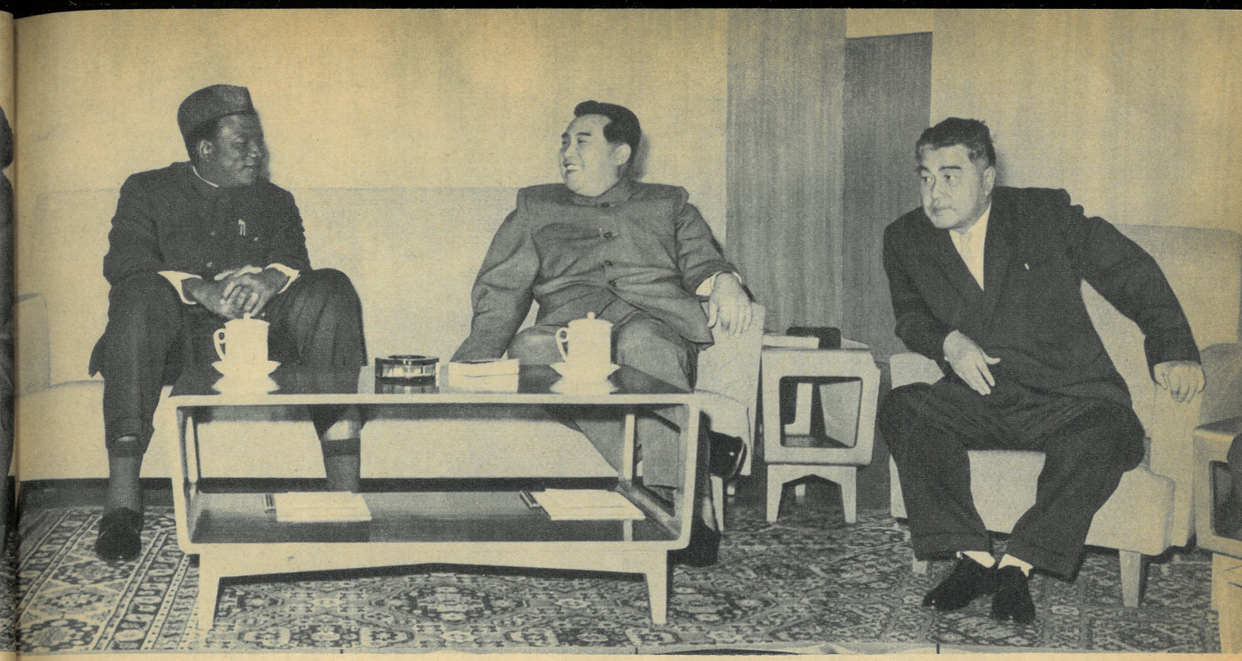
When he alighted the plane President Keita exchanged warm handshakes with Premier Kim Il Sung and warmly hugged him.

The band struck up the national anthems of Mali and Korea. The President received a 21-gun salute and, accompanied by Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, reviewed the guards of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Premier Kim Il Sung and President Modibo

Together with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, President Modibo Keita reviewed the guards of honour

Lining the streets Pyongyang citizens gave an enthusiastic welcome to President Modibo Keita and his party



President Modibo Keita makes a courtesy call on Premier Kim Il Sung

Keita exchanged speeches at the airport.

In his speech, Premier Kim Il Sung extended, on behalf of the Government of the D.P.R.K. and entire Korean people, a fervent welcome to the honoured guests.

Our people, he said, are exceedingly happy to have such a fine people as the Malian people on the African continent as their close friends, and immensely treasure the friendship and solidarity with the Malian people.

In his speech, President Modibo Keita, conveying the friendly feelings of the Malian people towards the Korean people, expressed his conviction that the present visit to Korea would strengthen the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and both peoples would make a contribution to the victory in the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive mankind of the world.

Citizens of Pyongyang lined the streets to give President Keita and his party an enthusiastic welcome as they proceeded to the Guest House from the airport. Over 200,000 along the 4-kilometre route welcomed the guests, waving national flags and flowers. The crowds danced Malian dances and sang Malian song "Paean to President Modibo Keita".

When the open car carrying Premier Kim Il Sung, President Choi Yong Kun and President Modibo Keita appeared before the people, they shouted *"Manse"* and showered them with confetti and colourful tapes.

On October 24, grand mass meeting welcoming President Modibo Keita was held in Pyongyang.

The streets of the capital were thronged with citizens who came out to welcome the friendly mission from the African continent. The Moran-bong Stadium, the meeting place, was packed to capacity.

Kang Heui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a speech of welcome at the meeting.

Pyongyang citizens enthusiastically welcomed the honoured guests

At the Pyongyang City mass meeting welcoming President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali, an emblem of greetings on behalf of the Pyongyang citizens was presented to President Keita

Expressing the joy of the citizens who greeted President Modibo Keita, the distinguished leader of the Malian people and a dear friend of the Korean people, the speaker warmly congratulated the Malian people on the successes scored under the wise leadership of President Modibo Keita, in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in the building of a new life.

Referring to the friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Malian peoples, Chairman Kang stressed that the Korean people will march valiantly shoulder to shoulder with the Malian people toward the great common victory.

Then the meeting heard the speech of President Modibo Keita.

Expressing his thanks for the warm welcome extended to him by the Korean people, President Keita congratulated the Korean people on the great victory that they attained in the three year war in which the Korean people repulsed the imperialist aggressors, and in the socialist construction after the war.

Expressing the firm determination of the Malian people to further accelerate the building of a new life, he stressed that the Malian and Korean peoples should further strengthen their fraternal friendship and solidarity in order to completely abolish imperialism and old and new colonialism in Asia and Africa and to safeguard world peace.

The Malian guests were accorded a warm welcome everywhere they went. When they visited Hamheung, an industrial centre of our country, an air of festivity prevailed in the city.

It was only a short distance from the station to the square where the welcome meeting was held. But the Malian guests had to take a long time to get there, because of the milling crowds who wanted to welcome the honoured guests.

Of the warm welcome of the Korean people President Modibo Keita said: "Only the people who have a time-honoured and brilliant culture, only the people who have entered upon the brilliant road of socialism with enthusiasm and vigour .... would greet their guests with such a feeling of friendship and enthusiasm and brotherly sincerity."

The wholehearted welcome given to the Malian guests was the expression of friendship and solidarity that the Korean people have towards the Malian people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, the common enemy.

In a speech made at a banquet arranged in honour of President and Mme. Keita, Premier Kim Il Sung said: "Our past is the same, we have common ideals and a common enemy. Indeed, the peoples of the two countries have a deep understanding of each other, truly sympathize with each other and sincerely support and encourage each other."

During their stay in our country the Malian guests visited factories, enterprises, villages and cultural institutions. They were also invited to attend art performances and watch the mass game which were prepared to welcome President and Mme. Keita.

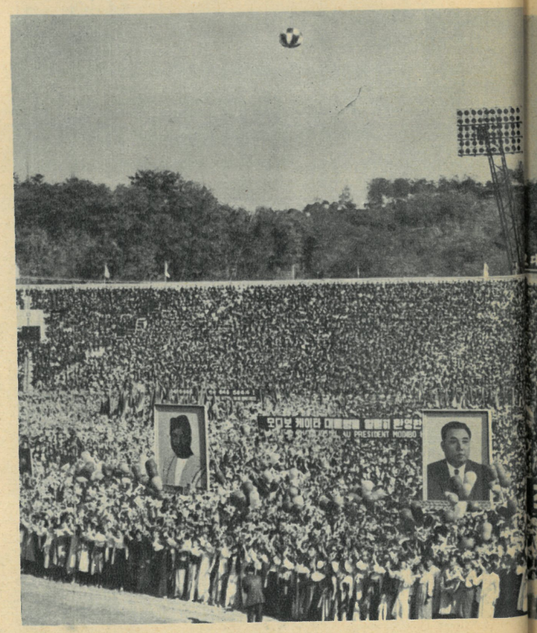
President Keita and his party warmly congratulated our people on the achievements that they scored in socialist construction, and further strengthened the friendly ties between the Korean and Malian peoples.

They also visited the Kiyang Tractor Factory, once a small farm implements repair plant, which now turns out tractors; the up-to-date Vinalon Factory, one of the great fruits of the science, technique, and labour of the Korean people; and the large-scale Kiyang Irrigation Project.

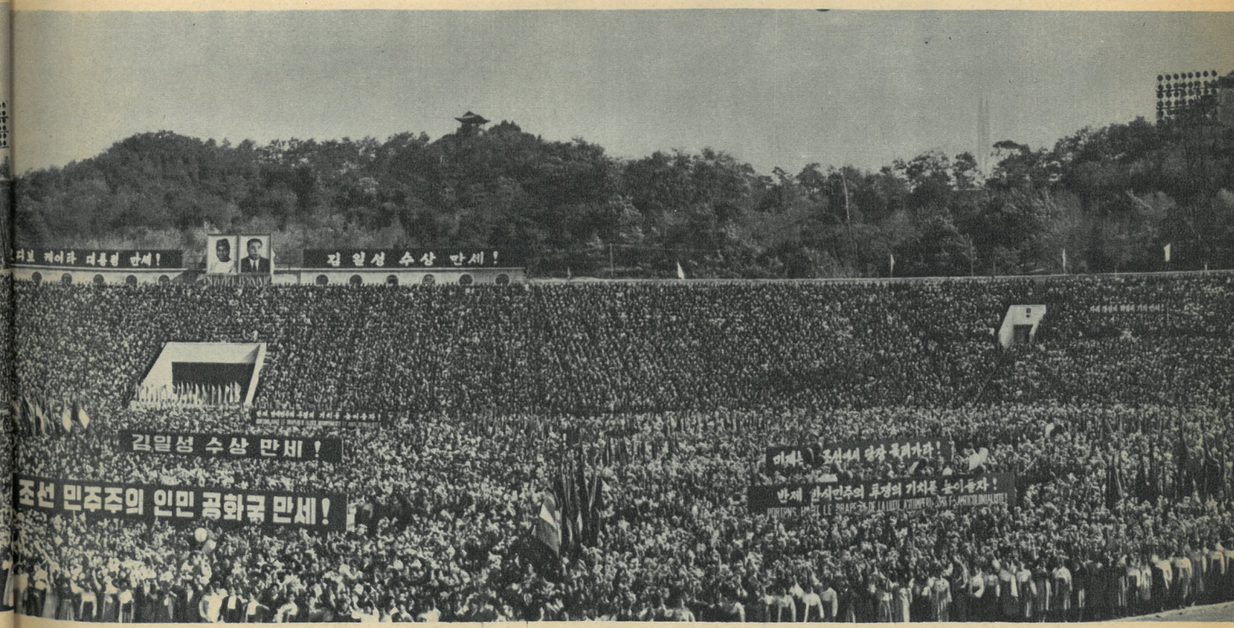
Expressing his admiration for the Korean people who has scored these achievements, President Modibo Keita said that these successes "dealt a decisive blow to the capitalists, colonialists and racists."

President Keita inspected Korea's agriculture with particular interests. After a visit to the Joyang Co-op Farm in South Hamgyung Province, where he saw farm machines and the life of the farmers, he said that he came to know that in Korea the question of the people's living had been solved not only in the towns but also in the countryside.

He also highly appreciated our art. Expressing his deep impression of our art, he said that our art is the art of "a people who have an innate talent for art and who lead a highly cultured life." After attending the art performances given by the Young Pioneers in Pyongyang, President Modibo Keita praised the

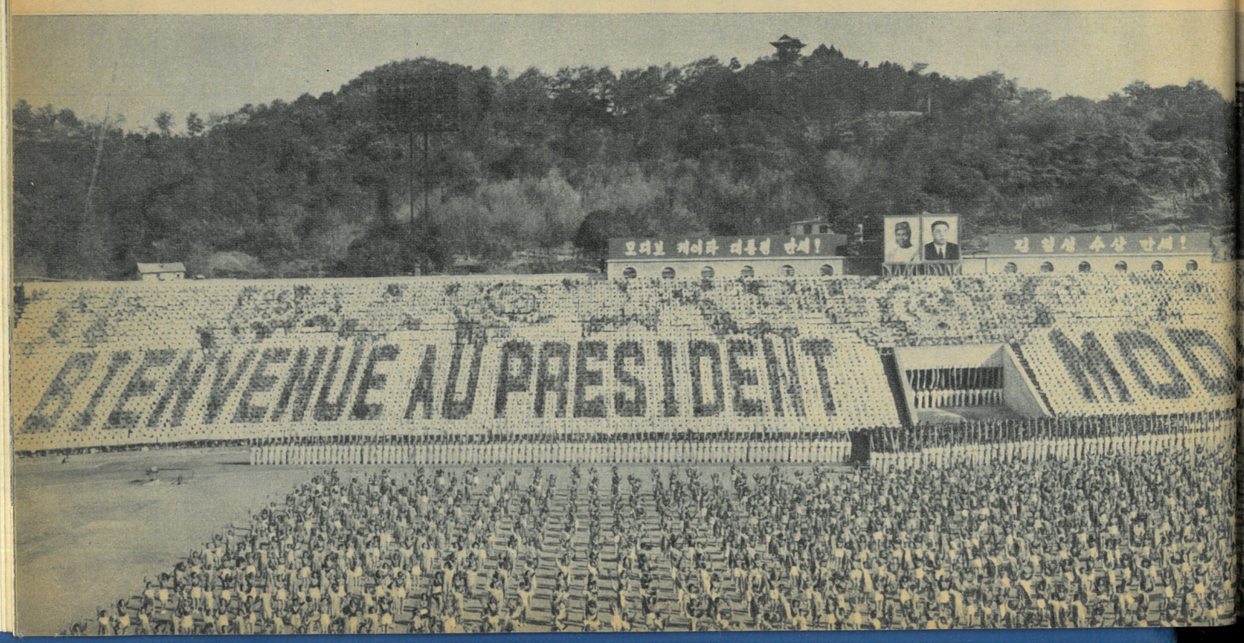


Pyongyang City mass meeting welcoming President Modibo Keita of the Republic of Mali



Together with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun President Modibo Keita attended the song and dance pageant "Glorious Is Our Motherland" and congratulated the artists on their successful performance

A mass gymnastic display welcoming President Modibo Keita was performed at the Moran-bong Stadium by students of Pyongyang



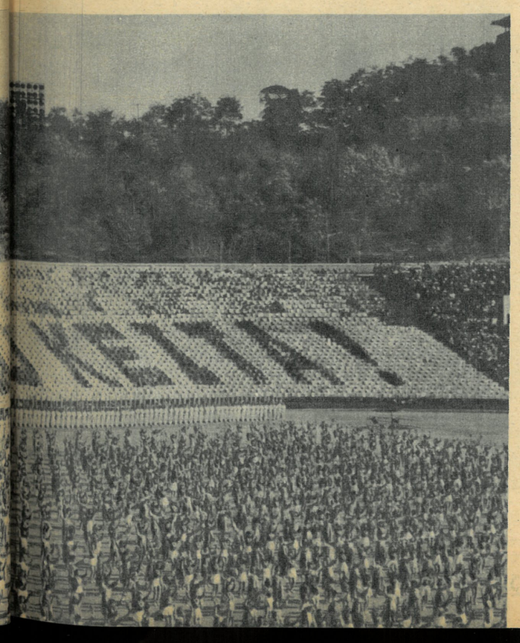
youngsters as "beautiful and fine, more attractive than the most beautiful flowers."

During their stay in Korea talks between President Modibo Keita and his party and Premier Kim Il Sung and the government leaders of Korea were held in a friendly atmosphere. And a joint communique on the result of the visit of President Modibo Keita to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued.

According to the communique, views were exchanged on further developing the friendship and co-operation between Korea and Mali and on international problems of mutual concern.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the friendship and co-operation between Korea and Mali were growing day by day in accordance with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the peoples of Asia and Africa. Unanimity of views was reached on expanding and developing further the relations of friendship and co-operation.

The communique pointed out that President Modibo Keita congratulated the Korean people on their great successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung and stressed that Korea will surely be unified. He also expressed his support to the stand of the Korean Government that the question of Korea's unification should be settled peacefully on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves through contacts and negotiations between North and South Korea without any outside interference after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.



President Modibo Keita spoke highly of young performers after attending the Pyongyang city children's art circle performance

Premier Kim Il Sung praised and expressed his support to the Government and people of the Republic of Mali that, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, are fighting for the emancipation of Africa and for world peace, and are registering great successes in building a national economy of the country and in training national cadres.

Both sides agreed that for the newly independent countries in Asia and Africa to consolidate their independence, and for the exploited nations who have not yet gained independence to achieve their complete liberation, it is necessary to resolutely continue their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, strengthen in this common struggle the unity and solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and build independent national economies on the basis of self-reliance.

Both sides severely condemned the aggression and provocations committed by the imperialists in these regions of the world and expressed their support to and solidarity with the people who are struggling upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

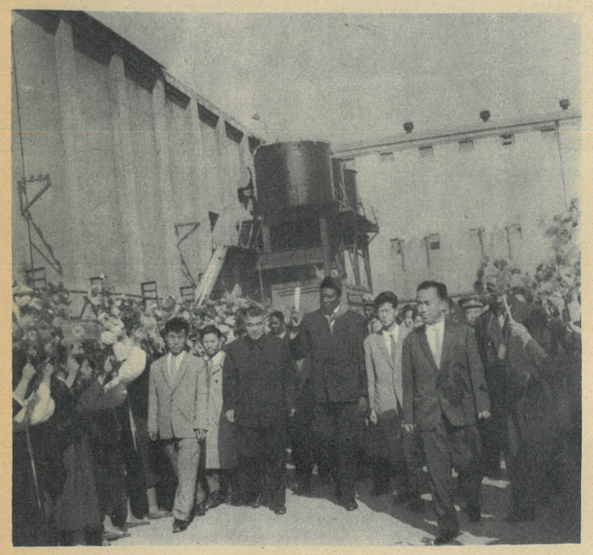
And both sides expressed their determina-

President Modibo Keita visited the Kiyang Tractor Plant with Premier Kim Il Sung

President Modibo Keita at the February 8 Vinalon Factory

tion to do their utmost for the success of the coming Second Afro-Asian Conference. According to the communique, President Modibo Keita expressed his wish to invite Premier Kim Il Sung to the Republic of Mali and the latter accepted the invitation with much appreciation.

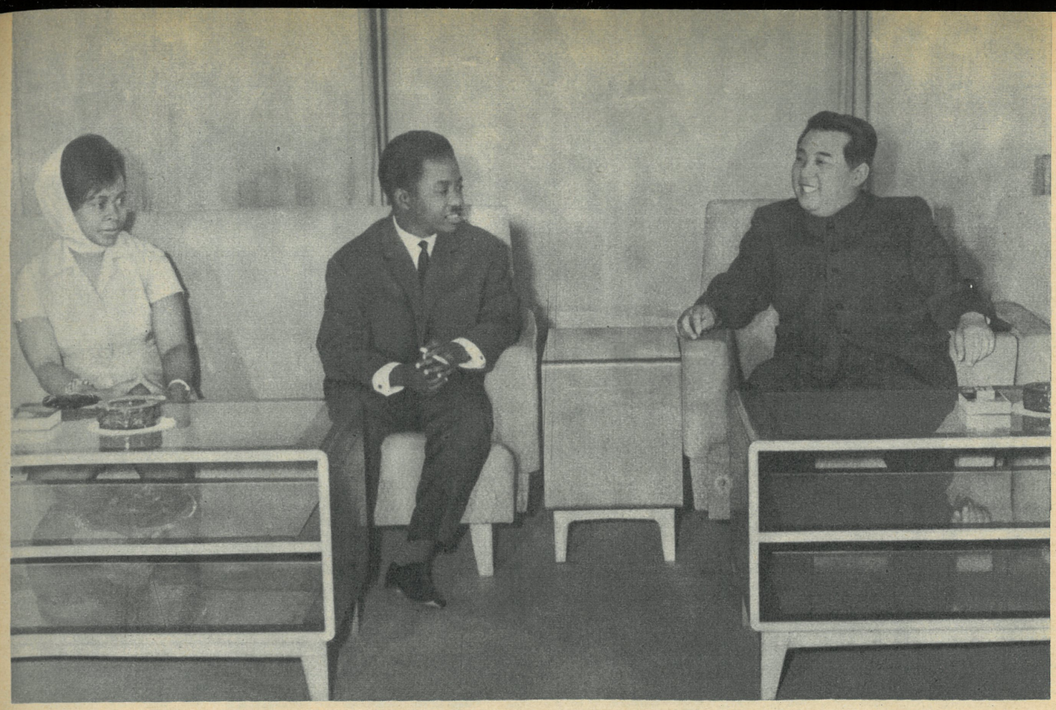
The recent visit of the Malian guests to our country was an epochal event in further developing relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Malian peoples who are fighting against the common enemy.



President Modibo Keita visiting the Joyang Co-op Farm

← *President Modibo Keita accompanied by President Choi Yong Kun visited the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory, where he received a warm welcome of the workers and technicians*

President and Madame Modibo Keita were at a nursery when they visited the Joyang Co-operative Farm



Premier Kim Il Sung received the visiting parliamentary delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B) and had a friendly talk

KOREA-CONGO(B) FRIENDSHIP STRENGTHENED

Seas and lands separate Korea and the Congo-Brazzaville. But the peoples of the two countries are closely linked in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and they support and encourage each other.

From October 27 to November 4 last year, a parliamentary delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B) led by Angor Leon, Chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Congo (B), was in our country at the invitation of Chairman Choi Won Taik of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The visit made a great contribution to strengthening the relations of friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Congo (B).

During their stay in Korea, the Congolese delegation members were received by Premier Kim Il Sung who had a friendly talk with them.

On October 30, a mass meeting was held in the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang to welcome the Congolese parliamentary delegation.

Chairman Choi Won Taik made a welcome speech at the meeting.

Saying that the Korean people sincerely rejoice over every success scored by the Congolese people in the struggle for their happy future, Chairman Choi condemned the imperialists for their aggressive machinations against the Congo (B) and expressed the Korean peo-

ple's firm solidarity with the Congolese people who are fighting to safeguard their independence.

His speech was an expression of the feelings of the Korean people towards the Congolese people.

The meeting also heard the Congolese delegation leader Angor Leon.

He first conveyed the brotherly and friendly greetings of the Congolese people to the Korean people, and praised the achievements of the Korean people who, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, converted their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural country with the foundation of an independent national economy.

During their stay in Korea, the delegation members saw factories, co-operative farms and cultural establishments. Wherever they visited they were given a warm welcome by the Korean people.

When the Congolese guests went to the Hwanghai Iron Works, one of the metallurgical centers of the country, molten iron was flowing out from the No. 2 furnace. The guests looked through the smelter's glasses into the flames of iron, and then they chatted with the smelters.

Leaving the Works Angor Leon thanked the workers for their heartfelt welcome and said that the friendship and comradeship between the Korean and the Congolese peoples was as warm as the molten iron in the furnace.

At the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial the delegation members were greatly moved by

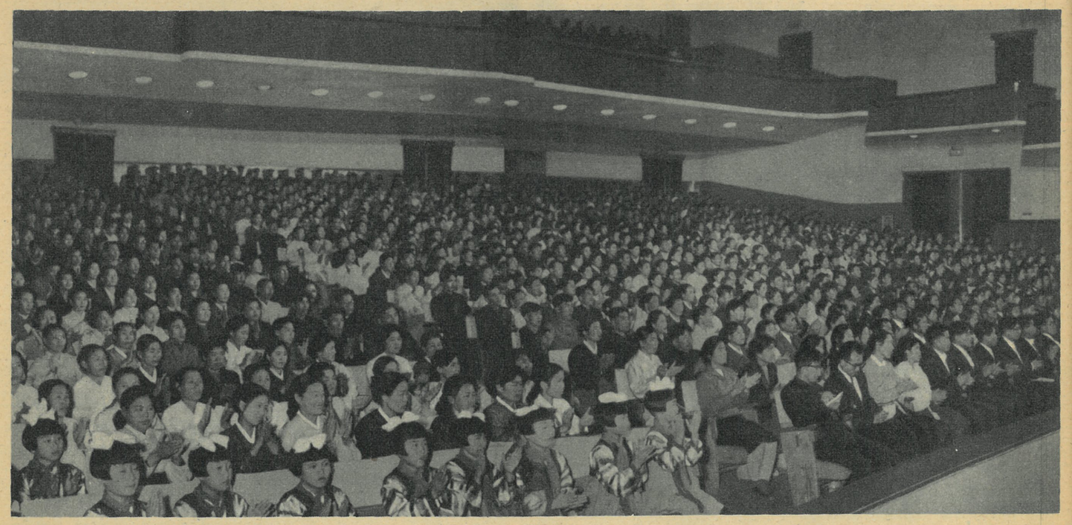
The Congolese (B) parliamentary delegation on the rostrum

heroism the Korean people exhibited in routing U.S. imperialism and safeguarding their fatherland.

Condemning the cold-blooded atrocities of U.S. imperialism, the Congolese delegation said, "The U.S. imperialists are always beastly and murderous.

The delegation visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill, Kiyang Tractor Factory, the second-stage pumping station of the Kiyang Irrigation System, Taisung Reservoir, February 8 Vinalon Factory, Pyongyang Machine-building Factory,

Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B)



Hamheung Vinyl Chloride Factory (which is run by disabled ex-servicemen) and Joyang Co-operative Farm in Hamjoo County.

They were also at the Pupils' and Children's Palace in Pyongyang, attended performances of our artists, and witnessed the mass game "Chullima (winged horse) Korea" staged by youths and students of Pyongyang.

Everywhere they went they could sense the warm feelings of friendship and support of the Korean people towards the Congolese people.

During their stay in Korea, they held talks with a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At the talks views on the questions of mutual interest were exchanged.

On November 4, a joint communique on the results of the visit of the Congolese parliamentary delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was issued.

The communique pointed out that the current visit to Korea of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B) made a great contribution to strengthening friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries and the solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa. The communique further pointed to the unanimity of views on further strengthening the friendship and co-operation between the two countries in all fields, political, economic, cultural, etc.

The communique stated that the firm solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America was a major guarantee for the victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and condemned the aggressive and war policies of the imperialists in these regions, expressing full support to the righteous struggles of the people of these regions.

The Congolese side expressed its support to the Korean people who are striving to unify their fatherland by themselves without foreign interference and on a democratic basis.

Both sides expressed their conviction that the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers this March would be an epochal event in the struggle of the peoples of these regions against imperialism and colonialism old and new, and for national liberation and consolidation of independence and peace and social progress.

After days of friendship and unity in Korea, the Congolese parliamentary delegation left for home. Their visit will serve greatly to strengthening the friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Congo (B).

The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B) visited the Fatherland Liberation War Memorial where they saw the exhibits with much emotion

Workers and their families of the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory gave a hearty welcome to the visiting parliamentary delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B)

The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B) visited the Pyongyang Textile Mill

The Korean people, with their Asian and African friends, see the old year of victory off and ring in the New Year 1965 with a still greater hope and confidence.

The Korean people on the threshold of the New Year extend their heartfelt greetings and best wishes to their friends in Asia and Africa.

In the old year the peoples of many newborn countries achieved great successes in repulsing the stubborn, vicious schemes of the imperialists and colonialists and in safeguarding the independence and freedom they had won with their blood and in promoting national prosperity.

They have made a great leap in eliminating the aftermath of colonial rule and creating a new life. And they further consolidated solidarity and mutual economic co-operation among them to block the economic penetration of imperialism and build up mighty and prosperous countries on their own.

Along with this struggle the past year also witnessed the fierce flames of the struggle for freedom and national independence waged by the peoples of colonial and dependent countries.

The armed struggle of the peoples of South Vietnam, the Congo (L), Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and a number of other countries is becoming more intense, dealing heavy blows to the aggressors.

The Korean people rejoice like their own over these successes scored by the Asian and African peoples.

Since the peoples of these regions have the same past and the common goal in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, their solidarity and mutual support are being strengthened in the vigorous struggle.

The old year saw the unshakable solidarity of the Asian and African people exhibited in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, particularly in their common struggle opposing U.S. provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Portuguese colonialists, the South African racists, and the Israeli expansionists—all who have the U.S. blessing.

The unshakable solidarity of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial forces was expressly manifested at the First Arab Summit Conference, the Second Asian Economic Seminar, the Second African Summit Conference, the Second Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, all held last year.

These conferences through their resolutions and declarations demanded the unconditional, thorough-going, complete and immediate liquidation of colonialism, and decided to endeavour jointly to shatter neo-colonial and imperialist rule of all and every description.

The conferences approved resolutions and declarations which demanded the preservation of world peace and security, the enhancement of the role of the new emerging forces in settling international disputes, and an end to apartheid, aggressive military treaties and military bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries.

Then the friendship and co-operation between the peoples were further consolidated last year in their struggle for the common cause against the common enemy.

More government, friendship and cultural delegations visited each other to further mutual understanding, solidarity and friendly feelings among nations.

All these successes constitute a sure guarantee for yet bigger, fresh victories in the New Year 1965.

The united strength of 1,700 million people of Asia and Africa grows in scope and strength; it has grown into a mighty force for the progress of mankind and for peace.

Today Asia and Africa are the crematory committing colonialism to the flames, the angry continents of revolution to punish the oppressors mercilessly.

In the revolutionary storm now sweeping the Asian and African continents, the imperialist colonial system is falling apiece; imperialism which has brought untold misfortunes and sufferings to the peoples in these regions is breathing its last.

However, this should not be taken to mean that victory will come by itself without any hard struggle. The anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the Asian and African peoples has not been completed.

As the people saw in the old year, the more imposing successes the people accomplish, the more desperate, cunning and vicious becomes imperialism as it falls and disintegrates. Aggression and war are still their wares.

Everywhere they oppressed in cold blood the people fighting for national independence and freedom; then worming themselves into the Asian and African continents in the name of "aid" and "development," they attempted to chain the people to colonial yoke again.

Especially the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, while trying to penetrate into the Asian, African and Latin American countries under the cloak of "aid" and "peace corps," are oppressing the people all the more cruelly in collusion with old colonialists. Then in the Congo and other regions they are resorting to open interference and naked aggression.

The U.S. imperialists, who still occupy South Korea, have converted it into a colony and military base for aggression in the Far East and Asia; they launched provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in their hoping of retrieving their ignominious defeat in South Vietnam; they tried every hand to inspire the Israeli expansionists to rekindle the sanguinary clashes against the Arab people.

All these facts bring the true colours of imperialism into bold relief. Only they demand the people to sharpen the vigilance against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle still further.

This year the Second Asian and African Conference is due to open in Algiers. The conference will be of historic significance in the struggle of the Asian and African peoples against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for national liberation, social progress, and for the consolidation of peace.

The historic Bandung Conference of the Asian and African countries held in April 1955 exerted a great influence on the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial, national-liberation struggle. Since the declaration of anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle at Bandung many countries have won independence.

The consolidation of friendship and solidarity, the expansion of co-operation among nations in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and the successes scored by the Asian and African peoples—all this is in conformity with the Bandung spirit.

The Korean people, who have invariably striven to strengthen and develop friendship, solidarity and co-operation among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and who actively support the 10-point principles of the Bandung Conference, give their full support to the forthcoming Second Asian and African Conference.

The Korean people who stand face to face with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism and aggression, will attain greater successes in the building of an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance, and, by strengthening their struggle to drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea and to achieve the unification of the country by themselves, will march forward in the ranks of the fighting Asian and African peoples.

RADIO PYONGYANG'S English Language Transmissions

	Korean time	GMT	kc/s	metres
Near and Middle	03:00-04:00	18:00-19:00	7,580	39.5
East & Africa	04:00-05:00	19:00-20:00	6,540	46.0
Latin America	12:00-13:00	03:00-04:00	14,520	20.6
			9,750	30.8
Southeast Asia	19:00-20:00	10:00-11:00	7,580	39.5
	20:00-21:00	11:00-12:00	9,750	30.8

Another Good Year!

RI CHAN SOON

LAST year, too, a good harvest came to our countryside. Merry songs of a bumper crop were heard in all parts of the country.

One day in early October last year I called at the Ryongsong Co-operative Farm on the Yangsu plain on the western coast in the lower reaches of the Amrok River.

The vast plain under the azure sky presented the picture of a golden sea with heavy ears of rice.

Feasting my eyes on the scenery I was on my way to the office of the co-operative farm.

Luckily, on my way, I met the managerial chairman who was working with the farmers in the field.

Before even saying "hello" I asked him how the year looked to him. To this, the chairman answered: "Just now we have finished an estimate of the harvest from this patch of paddy-field. And we found it will be over six tons per *jungbo*. So, we figure the farm's average per-*jungbo* grain yield will be at least 5.5 tons."

According to him, the per *jungbo* yield last year was a little over 5 tons.

Talking about the year's harvest the chairman and I passed the plots from where maize had been cut already. Now co-op farmers were busy sowing autumn barley for double crops.

WATER

I exchanged a few words with an old man named Kang Geum Pil, a native of this place. Before liberation he had been a hired hand for some twenty years, having no house and land of his own. This is what he said:

"This plot, too, will become paddy-field next year. Now water has reached even the waist of the hill, so almost all non-paddy fields have been made into paddy fields. Then we have plenty of water. No worry about water any more. On top of that we farm by new methods. So, every year a good harvest is a sure thing. This is quite different from the days gone by when peasants farmed hoping for the rain to come."

The old man then recalled the past.

Water was precious. There was hardly no water here. People had to pitch water for the rice fields.

Then soil was arid and salty, so, if they should get 2-2.5 tons of rice per *jungbo*, they thought it was excellent. But they would toil for nothing if there was a drought.

However, such a thing has become an old story.

On this plain pumping stations have been set up, and all rice fields are irrigated. Last year they built the Samgyochun two-stage pumping station and dug 8-kilometre irrigation channels. Now they can shoot up water as high as 18 metres to reach the waist of the hill. As a result, scores of *jungbo* of dry fields were converted into paddy fields, which give bigger yields of rice—1.5 tons more than maize.

FOR BIG CROPS

While I was talking with the old man, I saw a tractor with a full load of chemical fertilizer heading to the storage in the opposite village. Obviously, it was for the next year's farming.

Looking at me the managerial chairman said:

"For big crops, of course, irrigation is important, but sufficient fertilizing counts as much. Fertilizer and farm machines—they go together in bringing about an abundant harvest.

He explained to me that his co-operative farm applied a plenty of chemical fertilizers in addition to 30 tons of compost to every *jungbo* on the average. Besides, the technicians of the farm machine station made an analysis of soil. Then they set up a fertilizing system to improve soil. Then they used new advanced farming methods. And the result was most gratifying.

Not only rice but fruits did very well. The apple picking was not in full season yet, when we were there. But the assistant leader of the fruit growing workteam told me that they had picked 16 tons of apple of early-ripe brand per *jungbo*. The orchards were crowded with fruit trees, every branch of which was heavy with apples and pears.

The output of grapes and peaches was much bigger than year before.

The managerial chairman said: "To have big crops many hands are needed. But we have trucks, then the workers of the farm machine station make machines work for us. Now all difficult work—ploughing, field levelling, harrowing, transport, weeding—is done by machines. So, our work has become easier, but the yield bigger."

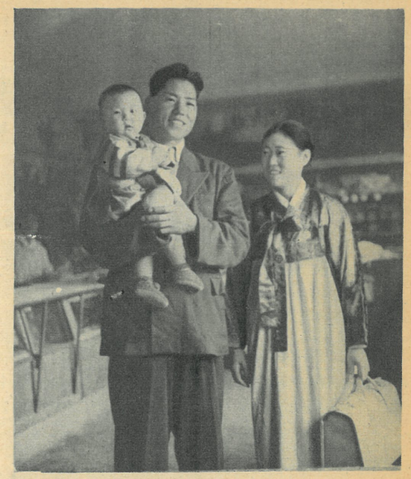
Farm machinery, new farming methods, he added, are a sure guarantee for high yields.

As of the end of 1963 our countryside had 0.9 tractors for each 100 *jungbo*.

* * *

After bidding farewell to the farmers of the co-operative farm I walked through the Yangsu plain where the rice plants were tall to reach my waist. I took my train for Pyongyang.

Between Sineuijoo and Pyongyang there are fertile plains, Woonjun and Anjoo of some 200 square km. each. On these plains, too, bigger crops of rice are expected.



On an off-day... Co-op farmer Cha Moon Gwan and his wife with their baby in a village shop

On the thrashing ground

Having Seen A Single Spark

JANG GEUM OK

It seems only yesterday though three years have already passed.

March 13, 1959.

The Premier in person came to our factory, Jooeul Flax Mill.

I was impressed so deeply that day that my memory of the day grows afresh with years. And whenever I recall the event my heart palpitates faster with emotion.

I was then working in the Party committee of the mill, yet it never occurred to me that he would come to our mill. (The Premier was on his tour of North Hamgyung Province and his schedule was a very crowded one.)

That morning, around 10 o'clock, the Premier arrived at our mill amid the loud welcome of the crowd. With bouquets people, young and old, came forward to greet the Premier; and surrounded by them he entered the front gate. The Premier lifted into his arms a kindergartener, who came out to meet him with a bunch of flowers, and said: "It is so cold, yet you children are here, too!"

The children clung to the flaps of his overcoat.

The Premier approached the young drummers, and, grasping their hands, joined them in beating the drums: "Make it louder ... See what I do." The children so thrilled beat their drums in high spirits.

"Who's the leader here?"

"Im Yung Heui is the leader!" everyone answered.

Leaving them the Premier waved his hand a number of times to the children.

I was deeply moved by the affectionate Premier who, even in his hurried trip, showed such care and love for the children.

Slowly stepping into the compound, the Premier asked me how many junior and senior middle school graduates were working in the mill. I told him that about half of workers received schooling. Then the Premier asked a girl worker nearest to him.

"Have you finished school?"

"Yes, Comrade Premier. I have finished the senior middle school."

The Premier then turned to another girl.

"How large is your family?"

"I have mother and two brothers."

The Premier asked her more questions, about her monthly wages and how she was getting along. Then he asked who were living in hostel.

"Me" came a voice from the back row. It was a spinner of the rope-making shop. The Premier asked her — if the hostel always had enough of soy and bean paste, if they had pickles regularly, if they had a dining room and a bathing house in the compound.

Having heard her answer in the affirmative, the Premier expressed his satisfaction.

After a while, the Premier asked where the nursery was. But he said he could not visit there because his clothes were covered with dust. The Premier left the place, stressing time and again that there should be always an enough supply of milk for the children.

"How do matters stand with the mill?" the Premier asked me on the way to the repair and maintenance shop.

I told him frankly: "The workers are in high spirits since the *September Plenum. While discussing the Red Letter of the Party, they resolved to more than treble efficiency of production without asking the state for more workhands and funds. Now they are getting at it..."

The Premier, pleased with my answer, entered the room where the pneumatic hammer was installed. He looked at the hammer and the forge by turns, and, turning to me, said: "Have you made this for yourselves?"

When I told him it was, he came forward and worked the treadle to put the hammer in motion. Then he carefully observed how it worked before asking me:

"This is really good. Who made this?"

"We have made it," answered Comrade Hwang, operator of the hammer.

The Premier grasped his hand to shake it firmly.

"I can tell you it is a very good work. You've done a wonderful work."

Comrade Hwang was so moved that tears came to his eyes.

When I added that we had also made a single-purpose lathe, the Premier said:

"Where is it? Please take me there."

When I led the Premier to another room, he made straight towards the lathe.

Noticing the turner was about to stop the machine, he told him to continue with his work, and observed carefully the lathe in operation over the shoulder of the operator.

But evidently he wanted a closer look at it, he came round and stood in front of the lathe. He gazed at the moving machine.

I did not expect that he should take such interest in a lathe cutting only bolts and nuts.

Soon his tense countenance melting into a smile, the Premier said: "Indeed bold are you workers of this Jooeul Flax Mill!"

I felt somewhat embarrassed at the words of such excessive compliment.

"We have made the machine but it has many defects. So we are now trying to make a universal-purpose lathe drawing on our experience with this one."

The Premier seemed very pleased.

"You people are doing really a wonderful job. It seems women here are working better than men." These words of the Premier created laughter among those accompanying him. But I felt as if my face were on fire.

The Premier suggested to have a look at the universal-purpose lathe under construction.

As I was leading the way, I felt quite uneasy. The place I was to take the Premier was too shabby. It was a sort of shack built against the back wall of the repair and maintenance shop, little better than a coalbin.

Not only the place was small, its clay walls were so cracked that one could see inside from outside. And the low door presented some difficulty for a tall man. But the Premier, bending himself without ceremony, entered the room. He paid no heed to the interior arrangements and went straight to the lathe.

"Why! Really you are making the lathe!" Gazing at the machine, the Premier exclaimed.

"How did you do with the design?" This was what he asked me.

"We could not have it drawn up in time. An unskilled hand started making it, but he could not finish it. So we are making whatever part he draws first. So, I imagine the design will be completed when we complete the lathe."

In point of fact, up to then we had little technical foundation. The situation had been still worse a year before, when we had started to build a lathe. You see, we had no machine tools for cutting accessories in those days. But we were very anxious to move ahead. Yet no one knew how to draw up a blueprint for a simple part. But, upholding the resolution of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee of August 11, 1958, we took a bold step to set up a works on an empty lot by marshalling the small number of skilled workers we had among us.

We also built up a cupola, and made parts for the lathe with an outdated lathe.

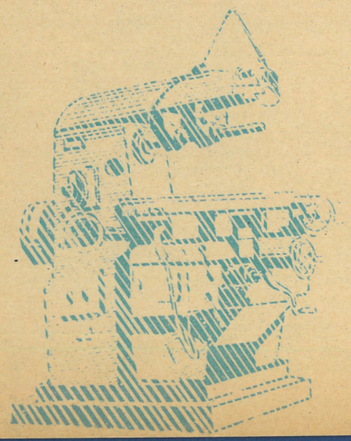
Whenever technical and material difficulties stumbled us, we were encouraged by the Red Letter of the Party. Then we worked collectively.

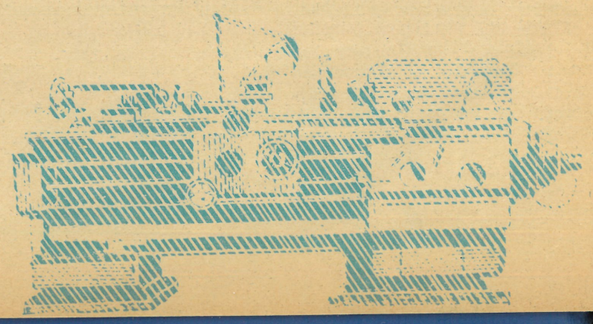
Thus we succeeded in making a lathe with no design drawn up in advance.

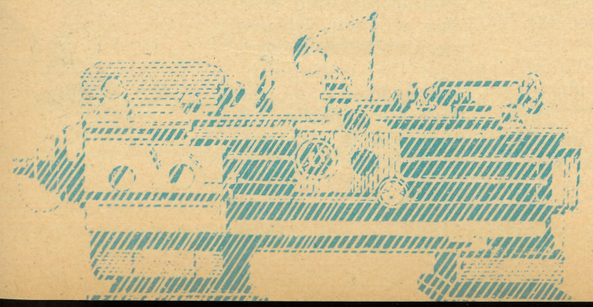
"What about your material?" asked the Premier.

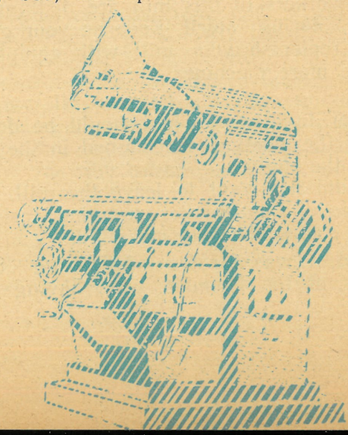
"We are salvaging scrap iron. When we found the cupola was too small to cast the necessary bed, we expanded it."

*The September 1958 Plenum of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea addressed a Red Letter to the entire Party members calling upon them to further accelerate socialist construction in all fields.









Listening to me the Premier, it seemed, was wrapped in deep thought. Then he said: "Who is doing the assembling of this lathe?"

"I am doing it, Comrade Premier!" answered repair man Kim Sung Chun, after some hesitation with machine parts in hand.

"So there is a doctor of machine here," said the Premier, extending his hand towards Kim Sung Chun. Then the Premier asked, patting him on the shoulder: "How many years of experience have you behind you?"

"I have been working for 18 years."

"Really! So, long years of experience gave you this lathe. You are a worker-doctor in the true sense of the word." Thus spoke the Premier in a tone of excitement. He continued:

"How many lathes are you going to build this year?"

"We are planning to build 50."

At this, the Premier turned to other leaders who were with him.

"Comrade Head of the heavy industrial department, I see many things so precious at this mill. Let other machine factories come here and learn from these people. The workers of this mill are bold and daring. This mill adhering to the Party's policy has completely shattered the mystery..."

Afterwards the Premier even saw our cupola, and instructed us to the following effect:

"...You have built a cupola on your own to smelt iron and made a new machine tool by yourselves out of three outmoded machines. That is a bold and daring deed, indeed.

"This mill is just like a heavy industrial factory. It ranks among those which, holding high the Red Letter of the Party, won victory in the struggle against the mystery about technique. This mill indeed deserves to put up the slogan of the Party 'Iron and machine —king of industry.' After the example of this mill, we should extensively wage a let-the-machine-make-machine movement in factories. You shall have many visitors who will come to learn, and you are to help them a great deal by telling them about your experiences. Then you can have short courses for them, too. You should continuously inculcate the Party's policy in the minds of the workers. The workers of this mill are distinguished by their daring spirit. Keep up your good work and replenish your mill with equipment and make more machines..."

Having seen the Premier off, we got together to discuss what should be done. Even after the meeting, I remained in the office far into the night.

I did not want to leave the mill. The kind words of the Premier and the tasks ahead kept coming back to my mind.

Yet, I was far from fathoming the intentions of the Premier, who, having seen one or two machine tools that our workers had made, was conceiving a new, great popular movement.

Through its Red Letter, the Central Committee of the Party had appealed to the entire Party members and the working people to develop the machine-building industry in a nation-wide movement.

The Premier was just in search of a new bud sprouting among the people who rose up in answer to the appeal of the Party.

In the Jooeul Flax Mill the Premier found the small and tiny bud, and he initiated the new and great "machine-tool-multiplying movement."

Then came the resolution of the May enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee on one machine tool begetting more than one machine tool. And in response to this resolution, the great creative movement spread like a prairie fire throughout the country. The great movement unfolded so vigorously in all fields of socialist construction resulted in producing more than 13,000 machine tools over and above the plan in a matter of only one year.

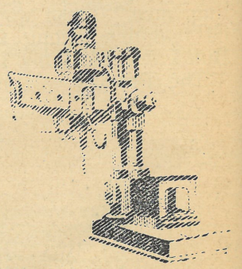
Not only that. The experience and vitality of this movement gave us confidence in our ability and technique to produce even any large and complicated machines by ourselves.

After receiving the instructions of the Premier, the workers of the Jooeul Flax Mill rose up to bring about a new upsurge and innovation. They succeeded that year in producing more than 50 machine tools such as single-purpose lathes, universal-purpose lathes, planers, shapers, hobbing machines, etc., in addition to flax looms and automatic fibre-making machines.

Since then what a great number of machine tools have been produced thanks to the persistent revolutionary sweep of the Premier who turned a single spark into roaring flames!

One or two machine tools multiplied into many machines to form a workshop, and the workshop was expanded into a mill, and the mill in turn brought about another mill.

It is some years now since the Premier visited the Jooeul Flax Mill, but whenever I think of the great results, I cannot forget that day.



And recalling that day I am always deeply convinced that the distinguished leadership of the Premier underlies all victories in our revolution.

Reminiscences of the First Spring

CHOI YUNG HEUP

Workteam Leader of the Sungbup Co-op Farm, Moonduk County, South Pyungan Province

Whenever one greets New Year's Day, one, looking back on the year bowing out, embraces new hopes in his breast. So I did. Celebrating New Year's Day with the village people, I pictured in my mind a new farming plan for this year and recalled many things happened in the past.

All my life has been associated with the land, so my thoughts naturally turn to the land. Particularly what took place at the time of the land reform twenty years ago is still vivid in my memory.

FIRST SPRING

It was the spring of 1946, the first spring after the country's liberation from Japanese imperialism. It was in that first spring that the land reform was carried out, and I became for the first time master of the land.

My native village, Usung village, is on the Yuldoosamchulri Plain.

Until liberation most of the rich land was in the hands of a landlord named Choi Yong Duk (I still remember his splendid mansion) and a dozen or so other landlords, all his relatives.

Village peasants of some 70 households except three or four who had their own land, were tenants to work on the land of the landlords. At that time my family worked some 4,000 *pyung* of paddy fields of Choi Yong Duk. And I began a life of sharecropper when I was fifteen.

We worked our fingers to the bone, but in the autumn the landlord took away more than half the harvests.

Out of what was left we had to pay for fertilizers, seeds, and other miscellaneous levies and taxes. In the end there was nothing left for us. So even the best year gave us what could hardly feed two mouths. But there were eight of us. So, we worked by the day rain or shine throughout the year to stave off hunger. However poverty and hunger never left us. My father and I had only one hope — some day perhaps we would be working our own land.

At last came the country's liberation. It brought us an indescribable joy, but, I must confess, we were not entirely without misgivings about the future.

Before long, however, the Workers' Party of Korea was founded and the people's committees established. And when the Party beaconed us to the correct path, my prospects became so bright and I felt a fresh strength springing within me.

The Party soon dispatched functionaries to our village to help us wage the 3:7 campaign in the teeth of the resistance of the landlords. The 3:7 campaign was to give the landlords only 30 per cent of the harvest.

In the course of this struggle I came to know that feudal landownership must be done away with and the tillers should become masters of the land.

Giant demonstrations of the peasants took place in all parts of the country demanding land.

TO BE WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE

On March 5, 1946, the land reform law was proclaimed. It was read at a village meeting. We peasants wholeheartedly supported the law which was to be enforced on the principle of confiscating and distributing the land without compensation.

I still remember the joy I felt that day. With a swollen heart I took a glance over the fields. Yes, I was greatly excited. I was very happy at the thought that every strip of land would belong to the tillers.

One day a miner of the Anjoo Colliery who used to visit our village came to call a village meeting. This is what he said at the meeting.

"Our people's power has decided to enforce the land reform to make your dream come true and make the land yours. The land reform is a revolution which will translate your century-old aspiration into reality. The land belongs to you — no more will you be oppressed."

I felt my heart beating faster while listening to his words.

That evening the rural committee was organized. The speaker (I think he was called Song) told us

many things in detail. He stressed that the rural committee should be set up in every village to help the peasants execute the land reform, the committee should consist of poor and tenant peasants, and the committee must carry out the land survey and distribution. Then members of the committee were elected.

In our village a committee of seven members was elected, and I was one of them. It meant a lot for me as I realized that the villagers were placing deep confidence in me. Out of seven five were tenant peasants and two were farm hands. All of them were people who had been landless and suffered hunger.

The village folk put deep trust in us and asked us to carry out the land reform.

My trouble was that I had no schooling in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. But I did my utmost to be worthy of the confidence of the peasants. Guided by the functionaries dispatched from higher bodies and Party members, the rural committee began to function.

With two or three other members I started the land survey.

We made a complete list of the village farmlands — which landlord had how much land, who rented out how much land, who tilled his own land, who had no land at all, etc.

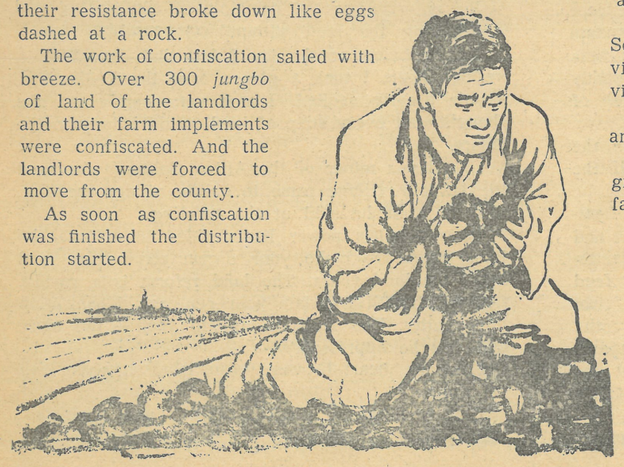
In the meantime I explained to the peasants that the land should belong to the tillers, and they should fight against every expression of threat, schemes and deceptive moves of the landlords. By this time the landlords were even afraid to be seen in public.

At one meeting I proposed to confiscate the land of Choi Yong Duk (he had fled to South Korea right after liberation) and all other landlords in the village. The proposal was adopted unanimously by the committee.

A handful of landlords tried in vain to block our advance. They put up resistance, threatened the peasants, and even attempted to bribe some committee members. But all their attempts were exposed in time and their resistance broke down like eggs dashed at a rock.

The work of confiscation sailed with breeze. Over 300 *jungbo* of land of the landlords and their farm implements were confiscated. And the landlords were forced to move from the county.

As soon as confiscation was finished the distribution started.



MY LAND

Distribution of the land was carried out with due consideration of the size of the family and the number of the able-bodied.

Under my charge were 30 families. More than 300 *jungbo* of land confiscated was parcelled out to the tenant peasants.

This happened in the early stage.

Choi Yong Soon and a few other landlords sent a petition to the higher authorities complaining that the rural committee confiscated their land despite the fact that they themselves had worked on the land with tenants.

I, representing the rural committee, went to the *myun* committee to prove the fallacy of the petition. (*Myun* was an administration unit. The administrative districts were divided into province, city, county, *myun*, and *ri*, — *tr.*). The *myun* committee in the end upheld the ruling of our committee.

I came back to the village and called a meeting. I told them about the gist of the case.

Distribution of the land went ahead amid the warm applause of peasants. Those days are still vivid in my memory. Everybody, young and old, was overwhelmed by a sense of joy and happiness.

Ri Jung Tai was an old man, who had been a servant to the landlord Choi, and he was given 6,000 *pyung* of fertile soil. This is what he said that day:

"If this is a dream, it is too good to wake up. Is this really my land? Mine?" Tears of joy rolled down his cheeks. I still can see him with my mind's eye. I was also given 7,000 *pyung* of land according to the number of the able-bodied in my family. My joy was no less than that of the old man. How cruel the life had been for me!

The historical land reform was accomplished in my village in half a month.

LIFE BEGAN TO FLOWER

I put my all into my land, my field! And I felt a source of fresh inspiration as days went by.

With every year our life turned for the better. So did the life of my neighbours and nearby villagers. Laughter ringed everywhere in the villages.

Since then the New Year has become a joyous and happy one.

And our joy, happiness and hope have become greater since our village formed a co-operative farm.

Our co-op farm has over 600 *jungbo* of land, 13 tractors, 2 trucks. All fields are irrigated, scientific farming methods are employed, and machines are working for us.

Now I am a proud member of this co-op farm.

The better the life becomes the oftener I look back on the past. The land reform which opened a new page in our life will be remembered forever.

LANGUAGE Class

설 날

Text SUL NAL

THE NEW YEAR'S DAY

모함메드 동무, 새 해를 축하
1) A. mohamed dongmoo, sai haireul chookha-
Mohamed comrade, new year celebrate
합니다.
hapnida.
I wish you a happy New Year, Comrade Mohamed.

아, 박 동무! 오래간 만입니다.
B. ah, bak dongmoo! oraigan manipnida.
Ah, Bak comrade long is
새 해에 복 많이 받으십시요.
Sai haie bok mani badeusipsio
in new year happiness much receive.
Oh, Comrade Bak, I havn't seen you for a long time. I wish you a happy New Year.

고맙습니다. 저녁에 우리 집에
A. gomapseupnida. junyuk-e woori jip-e
thank you in evening to our house
오실 수 없겠습니까?
osil soo upgeseupnika?
come cannot
Thank you. I wonder if you could come to our place this evening.

좋습니다. 그렇게 합시다.
B. jotseupnida. geuruke hapsida.
good so let's do
Thank you, I'll come.

모함메드 동무, 저는 카이로에 있는
2) A. mohamed dongmoo, juneun kairoe itneun
Mohamed comrade, I in Cairo be
많은 벗들로부터 년하장을
maneun butdeulrobootu nyunhajangeul
many from friends New Year's cards
받았습니다.
badatseupnida.
received.
Comrade Mohamed, I have received many New Year's cards from my friends in Cairo.

저도 많은 년하장을 받았
B. judo maneun nyunhajangeul badat-
I too many New Year's cards receiv-
습니다.
seupnida.
ed.

이것은 평양에 있는 벗들로
igutseun pyongyang-e itneun but-deulro-
this in pyongyang be from fri-
부터 온 것입니다.
bootu on gusipnida.
ends arrived ones
I have also received many New Year's cards. These are from my friends in Pyongyang.

모함메드 동무, 당신의 건강
3) A. Mohamed dongmoo, dangsineui gungang-
Mohamed comrade your health
을 위하여 이 잔을 듭시다.
eul wihayu i janeul deupsida.
for this cup let us take
Comrade Mohamed, I drink to your health.

고맙습니다. 나는 당신의
B. gomapseupnida. naneun dangsineui
thank you. I your
행복을 위하여 이 잔을 들
haingbok-eul wihayu i janeul deul-
happiness for this cup will
겠습니다.
getseupnida.
take
Thank you, I drink to your happiness.

여러분! 우리들의 친선을
yuruboon! woorideulеui chinsuneul
all of you! our friendship
위하여 축배를 듭시다.
wihayu chookbaireul deupsida.
for toast let (us) drink.
All of you, I propose a toast to our friendship!

Grammar:

1. 것 (gut), 수 (soo), 분 (boon), etc., are incomplete nouns, which always require a prefix. They indicate a matter or a thing in general. 수 (soo) is related to the quality of being able, and 분 (boon) is a honourific of the word 사람 *saram* which means person.

Examples:

이 분은 누구입니까?
i booneun noogooipnika?
this person who?
Who is this man?

책을 읽을 수가 없습니다.
chaik-eul ilgeul sooga upseupnida.
book to read able no
I cannot read a book.

1. 위하여 *wihayu* (for), a derivative from the verb 위하다 *wihada* (do something for), is now only used in the form of ... 을 위하여 ... *eul wihayu* (for the sake of), or ... 을 위한 ... *eul wihan* (for). However, unlike English, they follow the noun. The same can be said of ... 에 대하여 ... *e daihayu* (of, as regards) 에 대한 ... *e daihan* (about), .. 에 관하여 ... *e gwanhayu* (in regard to), ... 에 관한 ... *e gwanhan* (concerning), etc.

Examples:

조국에 대하여 생각 한다.
jogook-e daihayu sainggak handa.
fatherland of think
(I) think of my fatherland.

정세에 관한 이야기.
jungse-e gwanhan iyagi.
developments about story
Current topics.

KOREANS HAIL THE BURMESE NATIONAL DAY

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of Burma on January 4, the Korean people extend their heartfelt greetings to the Burmese people.

The proclamation of Burma's independence was the result of the prolonged heroic struggle of the Burmese people and was an event of epoch-making significance in their history and life.

Burma's independence not only became a turning point to open a new era in the life of her people, but also accelerated the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism in Asia and Africa. And it also made an important contribution to the peace and security of Southeast Asia.

The Burmese people have scored great successes in eradicating the shameful, evil consequences of colonial domination, in establishing the national economy, and in developing education and culture.

The Burmese Government has nationalized the enterprises formerly owned by foreign monopolists, who controlling Burma's economy bled the people white. It set up state enterprises, which promoted the independent development of the country and frustrated the attempt of economic infiltration by the imperialists.

The Korean people, who always feel deep friendship towards the Burmese people, rejoice over all these successes that the Burmese people have scored.

In recent years the friendly relations between the Korean and Burmese peoples have been further strengthened.

The Burmese people always have expressed their active support to and sympathy with the Korean people who are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and realize the country's peaceful unification without outside interference.

The Korean people, too, have consistently extended their full support to the struggle of the Burmese people who are struggling to consolidate the nation's independence adhering to the policy of peace and neutrality.

All this has brought the two countries still closer in all fields of politics, economy, and culture. Our two countries have concluded a trade agreement and exchanged consul-generals.

Various delegations of Korea and Burma—trade, good-will, parliamentary—have exchanged visits. Then sports and cultural interchanges are becoming more frequent.

Through these, mutual understanding is deepening and ties of friendship are cemented still more.

The development of friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Burma not only accords fully with the interests of both countries but also makes a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa, who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

Therefore, the brazen imperialists, who are doing everything possible to carry forward their vicious scheme to let Asians fight Asians, do not want to see the close contacts, friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Korea and Burma.

The imperialists are manoeuvring to force the Burmese government to abandon the policy of peace and neutrality and to sever friendly relations with the socialist countries.

And the world knows that the imperialists are trying to hinder Burma's rice export by placing their surplus food on the markets in a number of countries of Southeast Asia. They are scheming to make Burma suffer economic difficulties.

The world also knows that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are jeopardizing the security and peace of Burma by egging on the remnants of Chiang Kai-shek's army that had slipped into Burma to perpetrate provocations against her.

Schemes of the U.S.-led imperialists, however, are meeting with strong opposition of the Burmese people.

The people of Burma have shown that so long as the people are united and fight resolutely against the imperialists, a nation can crush every cunning scheme of the imperialists, safeguard her independence, and ensure her independent development.

The Korean people, who are striving to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are struggling to defend their independence and freedom, against imperialism and colonialism, value greatly the friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Burmese peoples. They are confident that the friendly relations between the two countries will be further strengthened.

A mass gymnastic display "Chullima Korea" in eight scenes with prologue and epilogue was staged at the Moran-bong Stadium, Pyongyang, last October, marking the 15th anniversary of the Sports Day.

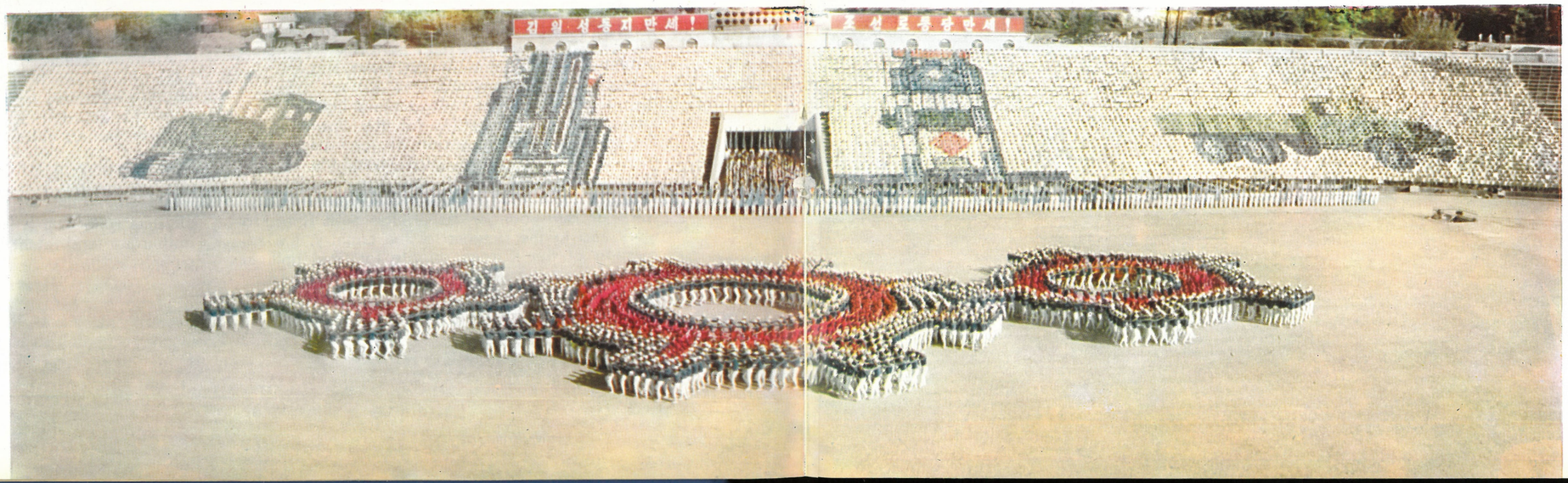
"Chullima Korea" was produced by the Pyongyang Physical Training College and the Pyongyang Fine Arts Institute and performed by some 45,000 pupils and students of Pyongyang.

The mass display "Chullima Korea" depicts the exploits of our revolutionary fighters who waged sanguinary battles for the liberation of the country, all the branches of our independent national economy developing under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, the people's life today filled with happiness and romanticism, the spirit of our younger generation well fitted to work and to the defence of the country, the aspiration of the Korean people for the unification of the country, and their firm solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. All scenes, mutually interlinked in the rhythmic flow, well depict the "story" through gymnastics and graceful callisthenic movements.

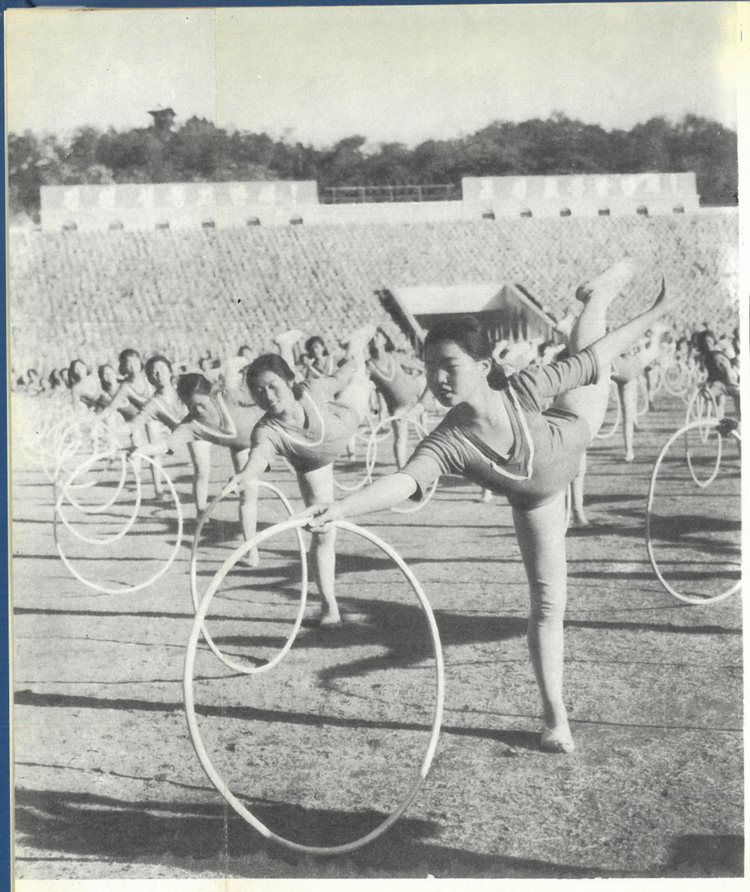
Another feature of this mass display is the background which is presented by more than 10,000 performers sitting on the stand. They produce 75 different scenes with letters and pictures in various colours.

The mass gymnastic display "Chullima Korea" signifies another success scored in the course of implementing the Party's policy on popularizing physical culture. It is the fruition of the enhanced enthusiasm and talent of the producers and participants.

Boundless gratitude to the Party and Leader for the happy life they are enjoying today



Cogwheels turning round with their teeth interlocked



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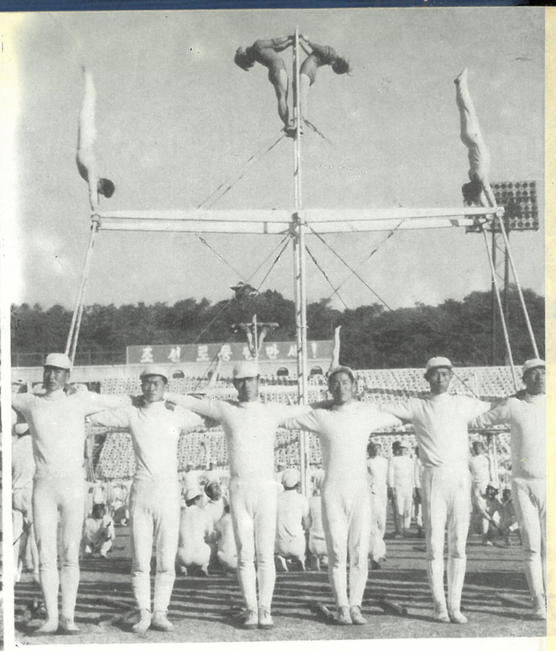

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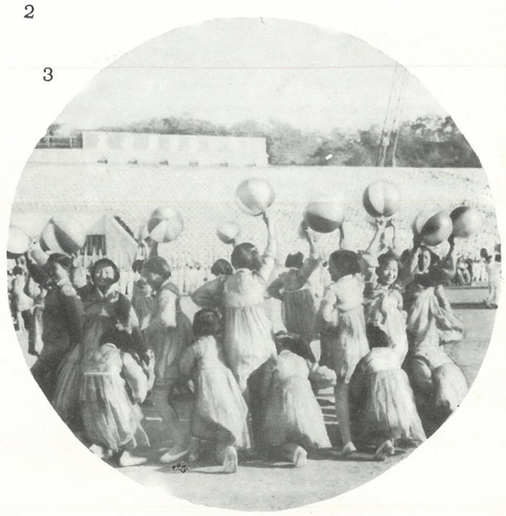
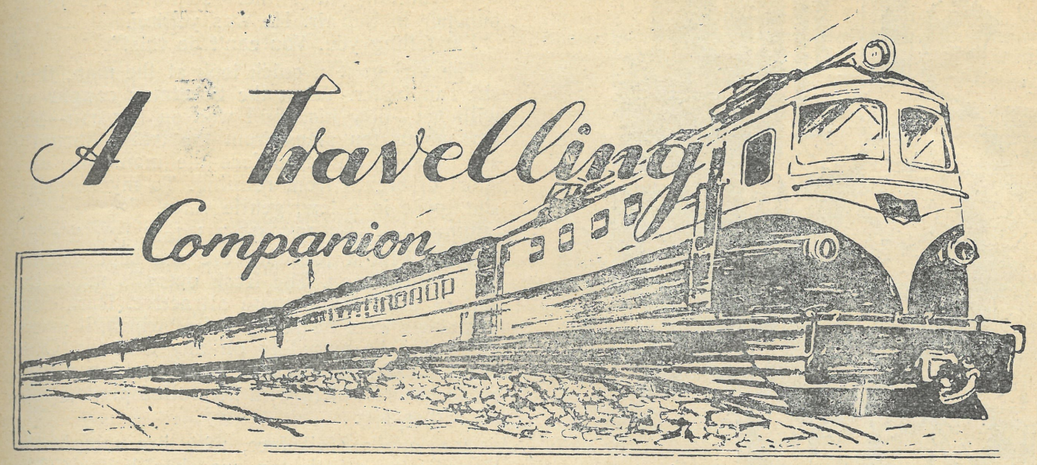


3

1. Gymnastics with hoops
2. Heavy gymnastics
3. Little girls perform a dance
4. A scene symbolizing the solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The words on the background: "Drive out the Yankees!"

4

A Travelling Companion



KIM BYUNG HOON

It was last year. I was on my way home from the plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Committee.

What had been decided at the meeting for our county was no ordinary task; so much so, before starting the homeward journey, I put through a long distance call to the county. I wanted an executive meeting of the county Party committee the following morning.

Even in the train I would repeat again and again the decisions taken at the meeting. Then my thoughts turned to what proposals I should lay before the county executive meeting.

Thinking I did, but no brilliant ideas came to me. To start with, for a mountainous county, the tasks that our county was to perform were not ordinary ones.

After beating my brain for some time a few basic directions and methods took shape in my head. But no further.

I began to picture the members of the executive body, one by one, who would be there tomorrow morning, along with the tasks that each could do. Then, as if they had been facing me, I said:

"Well, what d'you think?"

Now I could see every face more clearly, yet no one gave me a clear-cut answer. Yes, everyone looked serious enough—I suppose it was from the seriousness of the tasks. But they all seemed hesitant somehow, not sure of themselves. Even some looked dissatisfied.

But I should not blame them; after all, I myself was thinking along the same line. There was yet much to be desired in the plans and assignments that I had thought out. So, why shouldn't they?

I wanted to shake off all this, and lifted my eyes to look outside.

Now the train was out of a deep valley and was rushing through an open country. The warm June air carried a bittersweet smell of the mugwort. Then from the loud-speaker in the train was flowing out some orchestral music.

"Well, I guess I need more thinking! After all, what our county should do is no mean job... Maybe, I should just let them know about the decisions and resolutions tomorrow. Perhaps then we can have some general discussions on the question. Then I should ask them to study more...

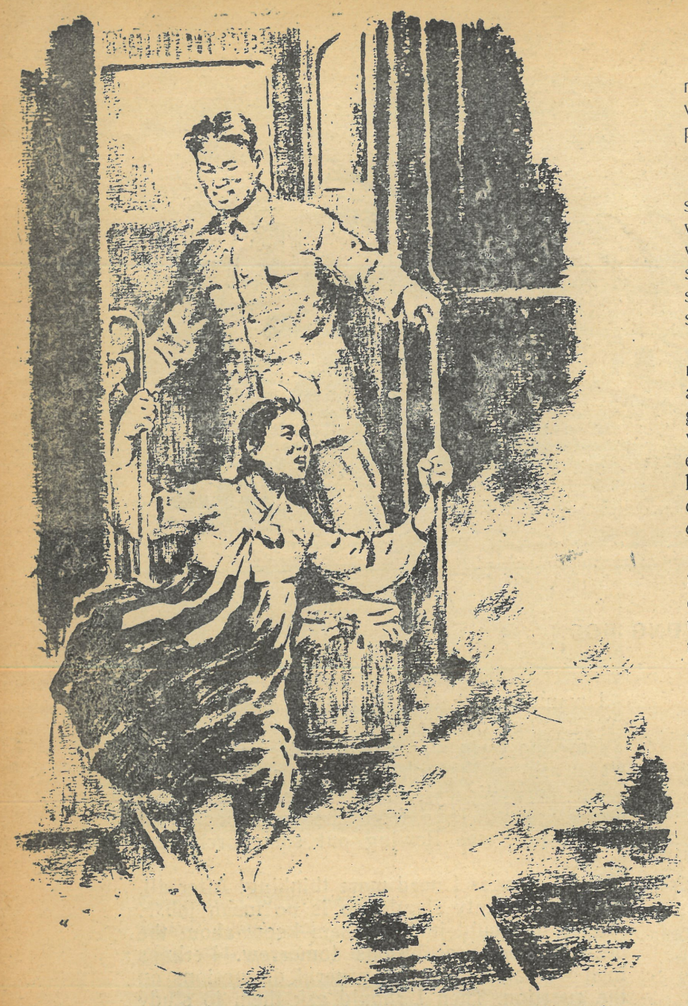
Thinking like this, I lit a cigarette and stood up.

In the forefront part of the train a group of passengers were having a gay time with a child. The kid was beautifully dressed and people were enjoying at the youngster's play. There were a few grandpas in the seats next to mine. They had even a bottle of ginger wine out on the little table attached to the window. I must say they were in high spirits.

I stepped eventually towards the entrance, where, I found several young boys and girls standing holding the rails. The song was unfamiliar to me, but they were singing a melodious, jolly song. It must have been a popular song; I could not make out the words except this:

"Oh, youth! Our happiness!
From the difficult struggles and trials
It did grow..."

The strong breeze rumpled their hair, but no one seemed to care. They kept on with their



singing. Youth! Difficult struggles and trials! What meaningful words they were, I thought to myself. Their song cleared my breast of heavy thoughts, and a sense of serenity possessed me.

The singing sounded more powerful to the fading sound of the long whistle of the train.

Now we were in a village station.

As soon as the train pulled in the station, the bunch of youngsters jumped off to rush to the volleyball court in the compound. In no time the white ball was high in the sky! Now, they were excited all over again—this time over the volleyball game. And I must confess I too very much tempted to join them, but I had thought better of it.

But soon there was the bell. The train was about to resume its journey.

Suddenly shouts were heard in the direction of the station. Naturally everybody's attention was turned there.

A young girl with some sort of a can in her right hand and a bundle in the other was seen rushing towards the train. Then the ticketman was running after her swinging his ticket puncher in the air. He was yelling.

"I'm telling you. You can't do this!"

The girl gave a quick look at the man, then she ran faster. When the ticketman caught up with her—now his hand was on her can—she was about ten steps from the train. Abruptly she turned round to face the man. She was short of breath from running. To my surprise, she spoke in a low, gentle voice.

"Why are you like this? I told you it's alright!" With a pleading eye she kept looking at the ticketman. The fresh overalls made the girl of good figure more attractive. Dark canvas shoes were in her little feet which, it seemed, would be pounding off any moment. Over her head she wore a blue towel making a knot on the back, which, with her rolled plaits, looked rather big.

The girl's full face, with her complexion tinged with a little tan, was health itself. The deep-set sparkling eyes, her long blouse—everything of her gave a sense of fresh vigour attracting people's attention.

Evidently, the young ticketman too could not look at her face, for long. He dropped his eyes and put down the can he had taken away from her. He was yelling no more.

"I told you this is not allowed..." "Please let me go. If I don't go today, all this will die. You shouldn't do everything mechanically!"

"I like that. So I do things mechanically, yeh?"

Evidently, to the young fellow the word "mechanically" was against the grain. Blood rushed to his face.

"If you think following the regulations is mechanical, it is alright by me! But, the answer is still no. Definitely, No!"

By this time the girl was agitated too.

"You always bring out the rules. There are no such rules."

"No! Why don't you read the regulations put on the bulletin board. There is one in the waiting room too. It says black and white. No passenger is authorized to board the train carrying live animals..."

"Well! So..."

The girl was looking out for what to say. For a minute or so she was silent, then suddenly she took one step towards her opponent, and said: "I read the regulations. But this is different." Now she was pointing her can.

"These are not live animals. These are spawn. Do you hear me? If what you are saying is true, I bet you don't let even people carry eggs into the train either. Then how about haddock roe? Aren't they what you call live animals? You know, you really make me laugh!"

Then the girl really laughed. Now it was the young fellow who had to think his words before saying anything. He just stood there dumbfounded.

At the moment the train made a long whistle. It was ready to start again.

The startled girl, before anybody could do anything, lifted up the can laying on the platform and in a flash dashed towards the entrance where I was standing. Upholding the can with her both hands, one on the top and the other at the bottom, she tried to put it carefully on the steps. Hurriedly I took it over; and I must confess, I almost fell over. Why? Because it was so heavy. When I placed the can on the step the train began to roll slowly.

"Now, be careful! You'd better give me the package, too!"

I took the package with my left hand, then with the other I lifted up the girl on the step.

The young ticketman who followed her a few steps, stopped and said, "How do you like that?"

I found the bundle was still in my hand, which I returned to her. It was a funny bundle; a bicycle air pump was sticking out at one end, and there was also something like a gourd. Now she turned to me wearing a pleasant smile, and thanked me. Then she put down the package by the can and went down to the lowest step. Sticking out her head in the direction where the young man was standing, she shouted:

"I'm very sorry, please forgive me!" I must say she looked really sorry. Yet, could not hide her joy—now every thing was all right. She even heaved a long sigh of relief! Beads of perspiration were on her nose and neck, which she lightly mopped with a white handkerchief she took out from the upper pocket of her overalls. Whenever the breeze rose a mop of her hair trembled.

The glaring sun must hit at her eyes; knitting the brow slightly now she kept looking at the clear streams running parallel to the rails, then her half-closed eyes were on the lofty mountains in the distance or on the cloudless sky. She seemed enjoying the fresh, cool air to her heart's content.

Before I knew it, I was working hard to make this girl out. First of all, she made me a conspirator of breaking railway regulations; then I wondered how all this business — the can of spawn, the airpump, and the package—fit in. Yet, no matter how much I tried to figure it out, I could not come up with even a near guess. Maybe it is a black marketeer's bundle (then, there is no such thing as a black marketeer now.) Maybe she is moving... I gave up.

I did not know what made her to do so, but suddenly she turned round and crouched by the can, the top of which was covered with a piece of gauze and tied round with a string.

The girl untied the string and removed the gauze. For some time she kept peeping at the can through the opening before she took out a thermometer out of it. A thermometer, mind you! By now I was more puzzled than ever.

She carefully read the thermometer, evidently, whatever she wanted to know, she looked pleased as she smiled. It seemed as if she was saying that everything was under control and she could relax.

I was not the only one who was curious. All the young people who had been on the entrance too got a great fancy to this girl's tin can. So, when she opened the can everyone wanted to have a peep at it. Their heads almost humped to each other. But all I could see — at least I thought so — was something like water. That was all.

Then I remembered the argument this girl had had with the ticketman. She said she was carrying something like spawn. Did she say haddock roe, or something else? But I know what fish eggs look like. Certainly they don't look like water. So, I could not guess any longer and had to open up:

"Did you say they were spawn?"

Everyone present looked at her face as if demanding a yes-or-no answer. Suddenly — we all thought it was unlike her — she blushed. Without saying anything she covered the opening and tied the string round it tightly. Now a tall fellow with a crude hair-cut rolling his big eyes, said, "it must be pickled roe!"

"Pickled roe!" thus exclaiming the girl lifted up her face to have a stare at the fellow — her expression was saying almost, "Don't be funny!" But she lowered her eyes and murmured out:

"To tell you the truth, I told the ticketman a story. There are some 50,000 young carp in the can."

"50,000!"

"What? Carp? Oh, stop kidding!"

Everyone said something in surprise, but evidently she disliked what someone said she was "kidding," as she stood up and said.

"Nobody is joking. I'm serious. There are young carp. They are only three days old. The carp are so tiny that you can hardly see them."

She glanced everyone as if to say if there was anyone who dared to challenge her, let him come forward. Sure enough, everyone stepped towards her, saying: "All right, let me see them!"

It has been said from olden times that travellers would do anything to kill time. So, people asked the girl to show them the fish, but the girl holding tight the opening of the can with both of her hands, sat down in confusion.

"Sure, I'll let you see them. But they are young fish and I can not show them to you all. So one should see for the rest. How do you like it, Pa?"

She called me now "pa". Of course, I could be called "pa", after all I was nearing fifty and was greying at the temples. But still! Yet, I felt I could take no offence at what she called me. And there was no time for that as she untied the can again. Now, crouching by her I kept looking at the can as she bid. But still all I could see was nothing but liquid, maybe water. And I told her so. Then she answered.

"Now, pa! You should stand against the sun the look into the can carefully. Look at one spot carefully. Now you see them, don't you?"

She even tried to help me adjust my position saying "This way, Pa," "No, this way, Pa". I should not like the word "pa", but I did as she adjusted my position, and, sure enough, I saw something—something, so tiny that one can hardly see unless you strain your eyes. And there was a whole mess of them. I exclaimed:

"Yeah, yeah! I see them now!"

The girl looked so pleased with my discovery. But the husky fellow—I mean the fellow with a crude hair-cut—was dubious. He insisted that he would have a peep, too.

"What do you know! They are moving alright!"

The fellow was almost startled. Now the girl was assured more than ever — her face was smiles all over, and she tied the opening securely.

An elderly looking man — he was one of my neighbours who were having wine — kept looking at the girl with an unlit pipe in his hand. At last he braced himself up to ask the girl:

"Well, young lady! What are you proposing to do with them?"

"Of course, we'll raise them, grandpa!"

"Raise them! You don't say!"

The grandpa was greatly impressed. But the fellow — he had seen the fish — was a hard one to be convinced.

"Yeah, but when would they grow?"

"My! You are certainly impatient, aren't you? Everything when it is young doesn't look like much of anything. Did you see a young tiger? It isn't any bigger than a rat, you know. The fish may look small now, but in two years you will watch, they will be as big as your arm!"

"Come, come, now! You don't mean that!"

"Of course, I mean what I'm saying. In two years a carp will weigh half a kilogram, then in three years one kilo. So, do you know how much fish I have here now? Believe it or not, I've some 25 to 50 tons of fish!"

Now she seemed she actually had fifty tons of fish then and there. With all her vigour she pointed to the can while she spoke. But the tall fellow was as skeptical as ever. He was a hard-boiled fellow. He said:

"Take it easy, girlie! Now I've heard everything. You just sound like building a house on sand."

And his remarks really made the girl angry. Her pleasant, excited face became almost pale for a second. Seeing this, the grandpa interposed.

"Now, now, young fellow. That's enough of joking... Now, tell me, my girl. How do you raise them? What do you use for feed?"

The old man evidently was greatly interested in her carp. He almost elbowed his way to face the girl. The angry girl still kept staring at the young fellow. Evidently she wanted to say something, but, it seemed, she was restraining herself. Then she turned to the old man and answered.

"Grandpa! They can be raised any place — reservoir, paddy field. Of course, in the pond and breeding ground. In our country, they can be grown practically everywhere. Then ..."

By now anger disappeared from her, and she was herself again. Colours came back to her and her eyes were shining again.

"Another thing about carp breeding is this, grandpa. It is easy to get feed. Because they eat almost anything. First of all, they eat bacteria in the water, mosquito eggs, and all insects that harm rice. Then they eat weed too."

"It sounds too good to be true!"

This was what the husky fellow said stretching out his neck from the back row. To this, the girl showed a good grace and answered smiling:

"That's right! Besides, excrements of carp are good for soil, too. But, of course, it is still better, if we give them feed — they eat almost anything, vegetable or animal. Any grass — I mean those with no poison—is good. Then pupae, earthworms, tadpoles are also good."

(To be continued)

Land Reform and Liquidation of Feudal Land Ownership

Thanks to the help of industry, scientific knowledge and machines are extensively employed by the big state farms, state stock farms and co-operative farms in farming and stock-breeding.

In 1963 the total agricultural output increased over 2.68 times that in 1946, and with the growth of farm produce the living standard of the peasants also considerably improved. The co-op farmers have no worries about food, clothing and housing.

All these achievements testify to the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to solve the land and peasant problems.

LAND AND PEASANTS

After the liberation of the country from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Workers' Party of Korea set about solving the land and peasant problems.

It goes without saying that, unless these problems are solved, we cannot pave the way for the unification and democratic development of the country. Nor can we strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, nor win victory in revolution.

Even after the Japanese surrender, the feudal system of land ownership was still predominant in our countryside. Peasants accounting for about 80 per cent of the population were tenant farmers, the prey of exploitation.

The landlords squeezed 50-80 per cent of high rent from the peasants. Moreover, even miscellaneous taxes on land, which the landlords had to pay, were forced upon the shoulders of the tenant farmers. On top of it, the peasants were forced to engage in all kinds of forced labour without any compensation and made to pay imposts under various names.

The feudal land ownership gave the landlords an economic footfold to grab fertile land; and at the same time, it was a political stay of the landlords, pro-Japanese elements, and traitors for their counter-revolutionary schemes.

Consequently, the land and peasant problems posed themselves as an important factor in deciding the outcome of the revolution.

The feudal relations of production in the countryside had barred the growth of productive forces, and it was almost impossible to make North Korea a revolutionary democratic base without removing these obstacles.

The land reform was not only an ardent aspiration of the peasants but also one of the immediate tasks set forth before the working class.

After liberation, the peasants in all parts of the country waged a mass struggle for liquidating the vicious landlords, confiscating their properties and refusing to pay the rent and debts. And, to prepare the peasantry politically and ideologically for the land reform, the Party called upon the peasants to unfold a 3:7 campaign, that is, to make the landlords receive 30 per cent of the harvest for the rent. Then the landlords were to pay all taxes and half the price of fertilizers.

During the months of autumn and winter in 1945 the 3:7 campaign was carried on on a broad scale, and the political zeal and class consciousness of the peasantry were greatly enhanced. They got confidence in themselves — now they felt sure that they would be victorious in defending their own interests under the leadership of the working class.

The peasants addressed over tens of thousands of petitions to the Party Central Committee expressing their wish to own land.

In March 1946 the peasants, over 2,000,000 in number, held demonstrations and mass meetings in

In March 1946, the law on the land reform was promulgated. Photo shows peasants holding a demonstration in welcome of the land reform

all parts of the country. "Land to the tillers!" "We want the land reform!" These were their slogans.

Realizing that the time was ripe for solving the land problem, the Party enforced the land reform in March 1946, and the peasantry and the entire people welcomed the Party's measure.

In executing the land reform, our Party did not aim at nationalizing the land but at distributing the land to the tillers to satisfy the century-old dreams of the land-thirsty farmers.

It should be noted, however, that the land reform did not end with giving land to those who had no or little land. It was also to liquidate the feudal exploitation in the countryside for good and to create a necessary prerequisite to the development of the revolution.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAND REFORM

The basic tasks of the land reform were to confiscate land owned by the Japanese and Korean landlords, to abolish the tenant system, and to create an agricultural system of private land ownership of the peasantry.

The land reform was carried out on the principle of "land to the tillers." Under the law all the land of the following categories were confiscated: land owned by Japanese government, Japanese subjects and organizations; land in excess of 5 *jungbo* owned by Korean landlords; land which was tenanted and not tilled by owners; land which was continuously rented out; and land exceeding 5 *jungbo* owned by churches, temples, monasteries and other religious institutions.

Then farm-hands and peasants with little or no land were to receive land.

The confiscated land was distributed on the principle of proportioned share, that is, the land was parcelled out according to the size of the family and the number of the able-bodied in the family. And, for convenience's sake, the following point system was adopted:

	age	point
Man	18 — 60	1
	61 and above	0.3
Woman	18 — 50	1
	51 and above	0.3
Child	15 — 17	0.7
	10 — 14	0.4
	9 and below	0.1

The number of points plus that of the able-bodied decided the size of land that a family was to receive. But the maximum land a family could get should not exceed 5 *jungbo*.

All debts related to the confiscated land were cancelled, and most of the buildings, animals, farm implements, and facilities were confiscated, most of which were also distributed among the peasants.

Confiscation and distribution of land were carried out without compensation; no distributed land could be put on sale, rented out, or was allowed to be given as security. Orchards, irrigation facilities, forests, and other land that were considered improper for distribution were turned into state possessions.

Land reborn

As is seen above, the Party's policy on the land reform was most thorough. Thus land, the means of exploitation under the feudal land ownership, was confiscated and distributed without compensation. At the same time, it must be pointed out that every provision was made to prevent land from becoming once again the source of exploitation.

The land reform was worked out on the basis of a correct evaluation of the overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces that had grown rapidly in the northern part of our country after liberation over the counter-revolutionary forces. Furthermore, it had a long view of the future growth of agriculture on the path of socialism.

For the successful enforcement of the land reform the Party mobilized the whole Party to this work and led the struggle.

The Party dispatched over 10,000 selected workers to all parts of North Korea to help the peasants with their struggle.

A great number of Party members and workers who were dispatched to the countryside expounded the Party's policy on the land reform among the peasants and acquainted them with it on the one hand, and, on the other, they rallied the masses to the struggle for exposing and frustrating the schemes of vicious landlords, pro-Japanese elements and traitors who stood against the land reform.

And the Party organized the rural committees with the poor and tenant peasants as the nuclei in carrying out the land reform.

Under the Party's guidance more than 11,500 rural committees were set up in the countryside with over 90,000 members to enforce the land reform.

The rural committees suppressed all manner of resistance the reactionary landlord class put up under the instigation of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique, who spread all sorts of rumours, resorted to blackmail, sabotage and schemes, distorted the law, made attempts on the life of cadres, and raided the rural committees. In order to eliminate the influence of the reactionaries the rural committees evicted the landlords whose land was to be confiscated to other counties, and whenever needed, restrictions were placed upon the malicious landlords as provided for by law. But leniency was observed to the landlords who expressed their support to us.

In carrying out the land reform there were cases of the rightist and leftist deviations. In some localities rich middle peasants were classified as landlords and their land and houses confiscated. On the other hand, in some places landlords and traitors were given protection.

The Party corrected in time these deviations.

The land reform was a class struggle accompanying deep-going changes. The class policy pursued during the land reform was to rely on the tenant and poor peasants, ally with the middle peasants, and to isolate the rich peasants. And never did this alter the character of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The land reform did not aim to liquidate the capitalist elements in the countryside, nor did it proceed in such a direction. It must be pointed out, however, that in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal demo-

FACTS AND FIGURES

Land Reform in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

	Total acreage (jungbo)	*Arable land (jungbo)*	*Of which: Orchards (jungbo)*	*Number of households*
Land confiscated	**1,000,325**	**983,954**	**2,692**	
of which:				
Land owned by the Japanese government and nationals	122,623	111,561	900	
Land owned by traitors and escapees	13,272	12,518	127	
Land in excess of 5 *jungbo* owned by landlords	237,746	231,716	984	
Land entirely for tenancy	263,436	259,150	292	
Land continuously rented out	358,053	354,093	381	
Land owned by churches, temples and other religious institutions	15,195	14,916	8	
Land distributed	**981,390**	**965,069**	—	**724,522**
of which:				
To hired farm-hands	22,387	21,960	—	17,137
To landless peasants	603,407	589,377	—	442,973
To peasants with little land	345,974	344,134	—	260,501
To landlords who became tillers	9,622	9,598	—	3,911
People's Committees	18,935	18,885	2,692	

cratic revolution it was not proposed to ally with all sections of peasants. On the contrary, the line was for isolating the rich peasants. This was an inevitable conclusion stemming from the peculiarities of social-economic developments of our country, where the rich peasants were strongly of the character of landlords.

Before liberation our country was a colonial, semi-feudal country, and the predominant form of exploitation in the countryside was the tenant system. The rich peasants usually had the tenants and poor peasants tilled their lands.

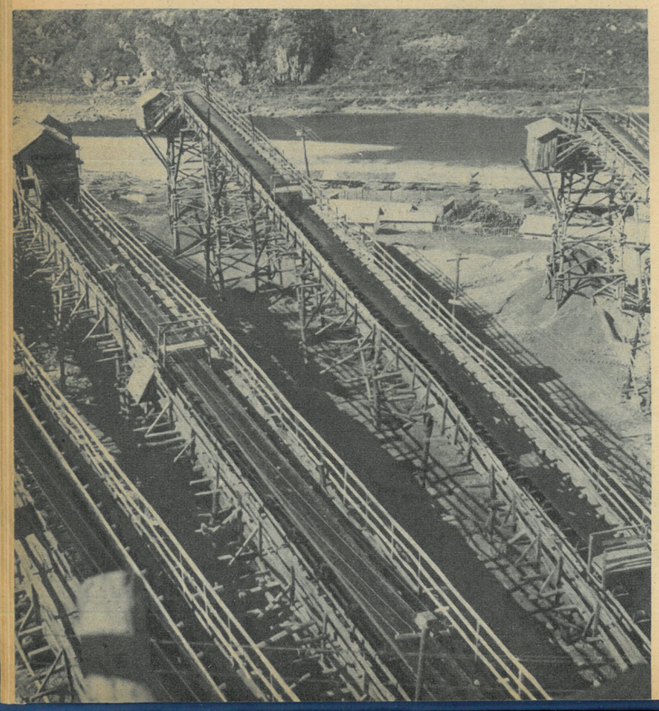
The land reform was enforced in a matter of one month in our country.

NEW RELATIONS OF LAND OWNERSHIP

The total acreage of the confiscated land reached 1,000,325 *jungbo*, that is, 53 per cent of the total arable land and 95 per cent of the tenanted land in North Korea. Out of the confiscated land, 981,390 *jungbo* were distributed without compensation among 724,522 peasant families, while 2,692 *jungbo* of orchards, 1,185 irrigation facilities, and 3,510,630 *jungbo* of forests were turned over to the state possessions.

The successful enforcement of the land reform in our country owed to the fact that the land reform was in conformity with the ardent aspiration of the peasants; an ample political basis and force had been prepared for the reform under the correct policy and wise leadership of the Party; it was carried out relying on the mighty democratic united front and on the worker-peasant alliance; and the rural committees were most positive in their given tasks.

A large irrigation project is now underway in the northwestern part of our country (At the Amrok River irrigation project construction site)



As a result of the thorough implementation of the land reform fundamental changes took place in land ownership in North Korea.

Ninety-nine per cent of the entire land became private possession of the working peasants and the remaining one per cent turned into the state-owned land. Under the condition, in which the landlords were eliminated and the tenant system was abolished, the peasants became independent producers freed from exploitation and became masters of farmlands.

The private land ownership that came into being after the land reform was entirely different from the private ownership serving as a tool of exploiting the labour of others. It was a private ownership of land by the producers themselves.

In case the land ceased to be ploughed by the owner, his claim and right to till the land was to be transferred to others.

As a result, to hire others' labour to till one's land was prohibited, nor could land become a means for exploiting the labour of others. And the stipulation on the prohibition of sale, mortgage, and tenancy of the distributed land, and on limitations on the acreage of land owned by one family prevented farmlands from being concentrated in the hands of a handful of exploiters.

Moreover, under the dictatorship of the people's democracy such ownership inevitably develops along the only road, the road to socialism.

A fundamental change also took place in the class composition corresponding to the new production relations created in the countryside after the land reform.

The landlords were cleared and the rich peasants deprived of the position of the exploiter, the working peasants with tenant and poor peasants as the nuclei became masters of the countryside. With the land reform the feudal relations of land ownership which had shackled agriculture for centuries were abolished for good. The root cause of hunger, poverty, exploitation, oppression, bankruptcy and backwardness was removed and a new avenue opened before agriculture, leading to progress.

The relations between town and country were strengthened and the alliance between the working class and the peasantry was consolidated.

Thus a new path was opened for the development of agriculture, and a new society that promises the peasants a free and happy life is here to stay. Moreover, with the successful implementation of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution, an impregnable revolutionary base was built in the country for pushing ahead with the revolution continuously.

In our countryside today agricultural co-operativization has been completed, and irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization are making steady headway.

These successes have been possible as a result of the successful land reform, which brought great changes in the life of our peasants.

Rim Geun Sang in his study

This story begins in Okdo-ri, Ryonggang County, South Pyungan Province, in the years when our country was still under Japanese rule.

It was a winter day. Towards evening a boy with a small package under his arm was seen coming out, or rather, being thrown out of the front gate of the landlord's house.

The boy seemed to be eight or nine years old. But he looked serious, wearing the expression of a grown-up who had seen much of life.

Once the little boy was out of the house, the heavy gate slammed behind him, and there was the sound of bolting. Then a voice inside shouted:

"You dog. If you weren't here, we would have hired another man. Get lost, you bastard!"

The boy had been a servant to the village landlord named Hong Hyun Gwan, who drove him like a dog. From early morning until small hours of the night he kept the boy on his feet.

At the crack of dawn he had to prepare feed for the cattle. Then out he went to the mountain to collect faggot. Young as he was, he had to collect the firewood for the whole household.

On that day, too, he climbed up a hill for firewood. However, the boy lost his way in the snow-covered mountain. Wandering all over the mountain in the piercing wind, his toes were frozen. When he did get home very late, he had not much firewood either.

But the landlord was furious because the boy brought only a little firewood, and even gave the boy heavy beatings. The boy pleaded with him, but he was as hard as stone. And the merciless landlord found out that the boy could work no more because of his frost-bitten feet. So he threw the boy on the street. Of course, not a penny did he give the boy, which was due to him for the work he had done.

Such was the childhood of Rim Geun Sang, the hero of this story.

He was born into a sharecropper's family. He had a sister and two younger brothers. His parents toiled and moiled to feed them, but hunger always shadowed them. When the boy was eight, his mother died. This made the lot of the miserable family still worse.

Now Rim Geun Sang, a boy of eight, was a servant to the landlord Hong Hyun Gwan.

After the boy was driven out of the house of the landlord Hong, he was hired by another landlord. And this was repeated...

He grew up, and in the end he became a tenant farmer taking the place of his father.

It could not be expected that a tenant farmer's life would be any better than what he had gone through. Life was as hard as ever, and all he knew was poverty and suffering.

The landlord would give his ward, saying that he would take no more than half the yields, but when autumn came he was sure to claim almost the entire harvest every year. Then in spring the landlord would let Geun Sang have a handful of coarse grain, only to collect bushels of rice for it in autumn. The landlord would think out everything to squeeze him and so he did. He even counted the waste land in figuring the rent.

But the worse was yet to come and it did come.

This happened a few years before liberation. There was about 400 *pyung* of swamp land near the house of Rim Geun Sang, a piece of land that nobody cared about.

One day, an idea flashed across his mind. Why don't I make the swamp a paddy field?

He got down to work. He digged ditches to drain the place, then brought an enormous amount of soil to spread over the damp land. At first it seemed like crying for moon. But, as years passed by, the swamp gradually turned into a paddy field. Now he could grow rice!

He felt his chest swelling as he looked at the green field.

He said to himself:

"This is what I did with my own hands. And there will be no rent either. I bet it will give me at least two *sum* of rice." (A *sum* approximates 150 kilogrammes.)

But his dream was broken to

pieces overnight.

The landlord came over to him and demanded the rent.

This was the last straw, and Geun Sang could bear no more. He retorted angrily.

"You know very well this was a swamp and you know very well, too, how I sweated over this field. Now you want to collect a rent. You have nerve to say that!"

But the shameless landlord poking Rim's chest with his walking stick, howled:

"This land is mine, you damn fool! Have a look at this deeds!"

When he was gone, Rim Geun Sang cried and cried over his cursed lot, beating the ground with his palms.

"Land! Land! All I wanted was a stripe of land under my own name. The day must come when I can work on my land."

Half of his life passed in this way. It was a miserable and sorrowful life. He learnt years later that when he was born, his father instead of greeting the joyous event lamented in a tearful voice. His father had said: "Why did you come? To die of suffering?"

But the sad life of Rim Geun Sang took a new turn with the country's liberation in 1945.

What a joy it was to him to greet the country's liberation! All he had known in his life was pain. He said to himself a hundred times that never again would he allow the bygone days repeat themselves.

At last on March 5, 1946, the historic law on land reform was promulgated.

Now Rim Geun Sang, a former farm-hand, became owner of the land. He was given land. Yes, his dream came true.

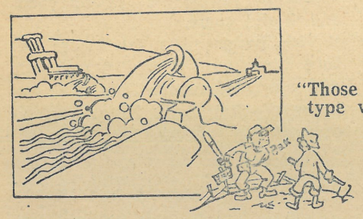
Forgetting food and sleep he worked to be worthy of the master of the land. At the end of the first year he gathered 5 tons of grain per *jungbo*. Within two years he and his family moved to a new tile-roofed house, a house of their own .

And his creative ideas for increasing yield won the admirations of the villagers. His new method of wheat sowing boosted per *jungbo* yield. And he did a lot in popularizing the cold-frame rice-seedling method.

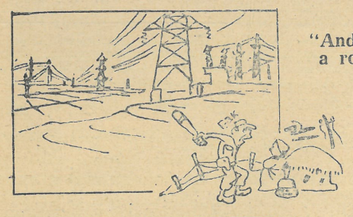
During the arduous Patriotic War of Liberation unleashed by U.S. imperialism in June 1950, he put heart and soul more than ever in farming. The barbarous aggressors rained our towns and villages with bombs. Particularly, during the period of our army's temporary retreat the enemy destroyed farm implements and tools and killed animals. On top of it, there was an acute man-power shortage, most of youths and adults having gone to the front to fight the enemy. He worked with might and main to supply more food to the front. Busy as he was, he did everything possible to help the families that had sent husbands and sons to the front.

To overcome the shortage of labour he invented a new wheat sower. And all this moved the village people greatly. In those days the mutual-aid team was organized in the village. This helped the people send more food to the front.

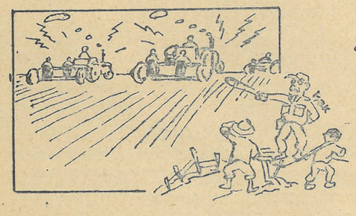
WAR-MANIACS TALKING IN DELIRIUM



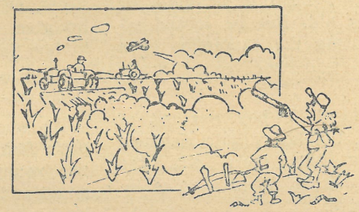
"Those are new type weapons!"



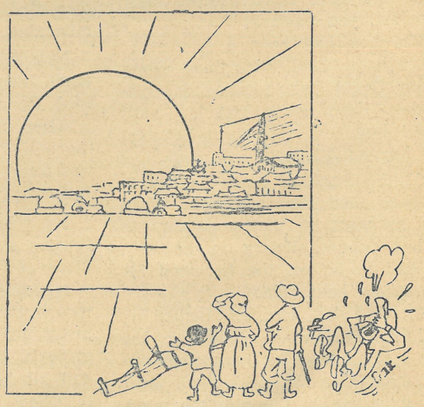
"And that. It's a rocket base."



"Look, tanks are under training."



"They are even spreading poison gas."



"Ouch! That you should not see!"

Such unity of the peasants later constituted a favourable condition for agricultural co-operativization.

When the question of agricultural co-operation came up in 1953, the entire villagers expressed their wholehearted support to it, and they organized the first co-operative in the county. Later, this co-operative was amalgamated with other co-operatives to form the Okdo-ri Co-op Farm.

Ever since Rim Geun Sang has been chairman of the management committee of the co-op farm.

A big stride has been made by the farm. Before liberation the village was counted as a poorest one in Ryonggang County. But today it has become one of the rich farms with its paddy fields alone reaching some 300 *jungbo*, many livestock, orchards, trucks, various kinds of farm implements, and technicians.

Particularly the farm is widely known as a cotton producer of the country.

At present nearly 1,000 families are embraced in the co-op farm, and they are leading a decent life in cozy houses. The large farm is run on the basis of modern science and with machines. And the co-op farm is led by Rim Geun Sang.

Rim Geun Sang, a son of a tenant farmer who might have fallen a victim to exploitation and humiliation before liberation, became master of the land after the land reform and is now in charge of a large co-op farm.

He had never seen the inside of the school before liberation. But after liberation he cast off illiteracy. That is not all. Now all his children are in school.

His eldest son, Cho Han, after graduating from school, is an officer of the People's Army. The second son Gi Han is a student of the economics department of Kim Il Sung University.

His youngest girl is now seven years old. In old days, if she had been living before liberation, she would most probably have begun a life of servant as her father had done. But now she goes to the kindergarten.

To this girl, it would be very difficult to picture her father's childhood even when she has grown up!

South Korea's Agriculture Ruined

In the past South Korea was a granary of Korea turning out 78 per cent of the total grain production of the country.

But today, South Korea's agricultural produce has been reduced by one-third compared with the meagre output under Japanese rule. And the South Korean peasants are groaning in extreme poverty.

The critical situation in the South Korean countryside is an evil consequence caused by the U.S. colonial agricultural policy toward South Korea.

LAND AND SOUTH KOREAN PEASANTS

U.S. imperialism, ever since its occupation of South Korea in 1945, has maintained feudal land ownership as the Japanese imperialists did. The U.S. imperialists have pursued the policy of protecting and bringing up the landlords and comprador capitalists as their political prop so as to make South Korea their permanent colony and military base.

To control South Korean agriculture and to protect the landlord class—the political mainstay of U.S. imperialists in the countryside--the U.S. imperialists decided, first of all, to maintain the feudal land ownership.

This, however, was faced with the powerful resistance of the South Korean peasants.

Particularly, inspired greatly by the democratic land reform carried out in the northern part of the country, the South Korean peasants waged a stubborn struggle everywhere for abolishing the tenant system and driving out the vicious landlords.

Under such condition, U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique carried out the deceptive "agrarian reform" in an attempt to reorganize the feudal relations of land ownership more favourable to U.S. colonial rule and to check the surging revolutionary advance of the peasants. The reform envisaged what they called "reform from the upper."

What the U.S. imperialists were after in this "agrarian reform" became clear in the course of its preparation and implementation.

It was in 1947 that U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique began to talk about the "agrarian reform," but they waited until 1950 before putting it into effect. And it was not without reason. They wanted the landlords to have enough time to take all necessary measures for concealing, preserving or disposing of the tenanted land marked for sale.

During this period, the landlords cancelled tenancy to register the lands under the names of their family and relatives, or made them nominally lands under their own cultivation. Cunning methods were used to preserve the tenanted land. There were even cases of transferring land ownership nominally to the tenant farmers on condition that they return the land to the landlords and pay the rent as before.

The lands to which such methods could not be applied and barren lands were sold to rich peasants, or sold to the tenant farmers in disregard of the latter's wish.

In implementing the "agrarian reform", the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique illegally allowed the landlords to openly preserve the tenanted land which they did not cultivate personally, under the pretence of sickness, government service, schooling, etc. This bespeaks that the absentee landlords could have their lands excluded from sale.

Besides, all lands where the ancestral graves are, or all the lands reclaimed by landlords, tideland and land required for facilities belonging to various institutes, experimental farms and reservoirs were excluded from sale, though they may be tenanted.

Thus, the lands which were actually "distributed" through the "agrarian reform" accounted for only 38 per cent of the total tenanted land in South Korea as of December 1945. And land that a peasant household received was no more than 0.34 *jungbo* of land on an average, sterile land at that.

As a result of the deceptive "agrarian reform" through "confiscation and distribution with compensation," the peasants were forced to shoulder various additional burdens, including "rice in payment for the land," which was only a new name for the land rent. Thus, in fact they became slaves to debt.

The "agrarian reform" of the U.S. imperialists was not to give the lands to the peasants, but to protect the interests of the landlords. It also aimed to help some of the feudal landlords become comprador capitalists at the expense of the peasants and make them serve U.S. economic aggression.

And the peasants who received "distributed land" were squeezed 70-80 per cent of their harvests as "rice in payment for the land" and "land tax."

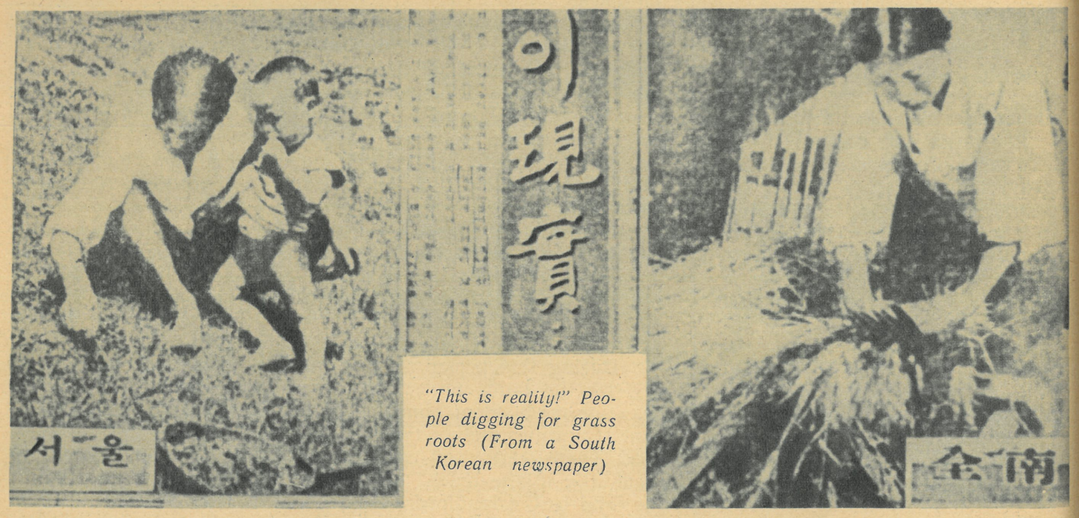
Because of such worsening exploitation and plunder by the U.S. imperialists and landlords, the South Korean peasants had to sell back not long after the "agrarian reform" their land that they had received under "distribution." And most of them became tenant farmers again.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique took away land from those peasants who failed to pay up the "rice in payment for the land" in the period of five years, and redistributed it among the landlords and well-to-do peasants.

As a result, today the feudal landlord system still prevails in the South Korean countryside, and most of the land "distributed" among the peasants has fallen into the hands of landlords and well-to-do peasants. And the peasants are at the mercy of the most cruel feudal exploitation.

This has resulted in the rapid growth of the number of poor peasants in South Korea: the number of the poor peasant households increased from 1,400,000 in 1945, the year of liberation, to 1,720,000 in 1960, or from 68 per cent to 73 per cent of the total peasant households. Thus the peasants have been chained to the land and exploited more harshly. And they constitute a potential multitude of the unemployed. All this is beneficial to the colonial and war policy of U.S. imperialism which seeks cheap labour and cannon fodder.

In this way, South Korea's countryside has been turned into a land of poverty and hunger.



"This is reality!" People digging for grass roots (From a South Korean newspaper)

DESTRUCTION AND CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION POWER

In South Korea, it is the policy of U.S. imperialism to suppress the growth of agriculture to the limit while speeding up its devastation.

This is connected with the fact that the United States, exporter of industrial goods, foodstuffs and other raw materials, is pursuing a policy of completely converting South Korea into a market for its surplus goods.

U.S. imperialism which has divided our territory and separated the agricultural South from the industrial North has done everything in its power to check the development of industry in South Korea and destroyed the balance between industry and agriculture.

U.S. imperialism has prevented the independent development of the national economy of South Korea and rational use of the country's resources. And to ruin agricultural production power the U.S. imperialists reduced the acreage of farmland to a minimum and lowered the land utility.

During the past 19 years the acreage of farmland shrank by more than 200,000 *jungbo* from expropriation by the U.S. army for military purposes, from neglect, and from the abandonment of land by peasants who quit the rural areas. The U.S. imperialists have reduced the acreage of the sown area by 400,000 *jungbo* by reducing the land utility to the extreme and reduced the fertility of soil.

U.S. imperialism has carried out no land construction at all, restricting the investment in agriculture, while forcing the peasants to use only American nitrogenous fertilizer, which does not suit the soil of Korea. As a result, soil has been extremely acidified to hinder the development of agriculture.

To sell their surplus fertilizer the U.S. imperialists are imposing the single farming — rice cultivation — in South Korea, for which a large supply of chemical fertilizer is needed. In this way the diversified development of agriculture and the intensive utility of land have been hindered, and the colonial one-sidedness in the distribution of crops has worsened.

For instance, dumping of surplus U.S. raw cotton ruined almost completely the cotton growing in South Korea which had been known as a cotton producer in the past, and brought about a sharp reduction in the output of other industrial crops.

South Korea's deteriorating agriculture also can be seen in mediaeval farm implements it is using. The destruction of the national industry ruined most of the small-scale farm-implements factories; today farming is done with such farm tools as hoes, sickles, ploughs, etc. Then most of work is done manually.

And the peasants have been squeezed more and more cruelly; as a result expansive reproduction of agriculture has been hampered.

"Without even one pyung of land" (From a South Korean paper)

This has been an important factor in the ruin of South Korean agriculture.

The U.S. imperialists have plundered a vast area of land and a great number of houses for military purposes in addition to hundreds of thousands of tons of grain for the armed forces.

U.S. imperialism, which is spending more than 70 per cent of South Korea's budget for war purposes, is pumping out a large sum of money from the peasants through the ever increasing taxes, bonds, inflation and various miscellaneous levies.

And the South Korean peasants are subordinated to twofold and threefold exploitation by the landlords, usurers, well-to-do peasants, bureaucrats and merchants in the countryside.

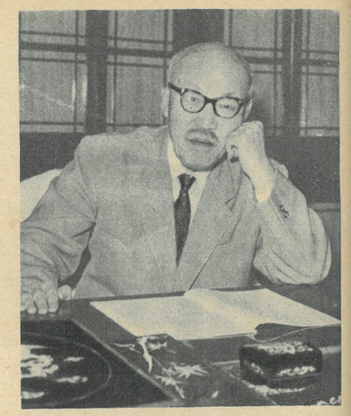
Thus the income of the peasants keeps decreasing, they can hardly manage to live on, not to speak of getting funds for farming.

All this hindered the expansive reproduction of agriculture to the extreme and brought about a shrinkage in agricultural production.

As a result of the predatory agricultural policy of U.S. imperialism, South Korea's agriculture has been constantly on a down grade in all branches such as farming and animal husbandry.

Whereas South Korea's production is shrinking, more U.S. surplus goods are brought into South Korea every year. Between 1945 and 1963, South Korea imported more than 58,000,000 *suk* of grain from the U.S., which was released under the name of "adjusting grain price" and "rice loan", only to upset the market to control the market prices of agricultural produce as they please. In this way U.S. imperialism is plundering the South Korean peasants, while bringing stagnation to agricultural production. Furthermore, it destroyed the foundation for building an independent national economy, and subordinated the South Korean economy to U.S. monopoly capital.

Olympics—An Instrument in the Hands of the Imperialist Forces



On October 10, Hong Myung Heui, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued a statement in connection with the return of our Olympic team from Tokyo before the opening day of the Tokyo Olympic Games. Our team refused to participate in the Tokyo Olympiad because of the vicious schemes of the servitors of imperialism.

The statement reads in full:

Refusing to participate in the 18th Olympic Games the Olympic team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has left Tokyo. Faithful servitors of imperialism who entrenched themselves in the leadership of the International Olympic Committee, the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the International Amateur Swimming Federation, out of despicable ultra motives, did everything in their power to bar, and barred, our athletes from appearing in the games, abusing the authorities of these international sports organisations. Under the circumstances, our team had no alternative but to withdraw.

The participation of our team in the Olympic Games is guaranteed by the right which all the national Olympic committees equally enjoy.

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent its team to Tokyo in accordance with the decision of the 60th session of the International Olympic Committee and at the invitation of the Organizing Committee of the Tokyo Olympic Games.

The participation of our sports team is lawful from all angles, and no one has the right to block it.

Furthermore, welcoming the fact that the Olympic Games is to be held for the first time in Asia, particularly in Japan, our neighbouring country, we dispatched to Tokyo the country's top athletes including Sin Geum Dan, a world record holder, with the hope of making contribution to the current Olympics.

The broad sports and public circles of the world, including Japan, have held a great expectations for our team and rendered active support and encouragement to it.

But certain reactionary political brokers in the leadership of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and some other international sports organisations stubbornly prevented our athletes from the Olympic Games on the pretext of their participation in the GANEFO.

The Olympic Committee of the D.P.R.K. pungently denounces the "sanction" taken by the International Olympic Committee, the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Amateur Swimming Federation against our athletes. It is an open infringement upon the publicly recognized rights of sportsmen and a wanton challenge to the world sports circles and the peoples of all countries who respect the ideals of the Olympics and are desirous of the further development of sports.

Our principled attitude towards the GANEFO is clear. Being international games held to promote friendship and solidarity among the athletes of the new emerging forces and to develop sports jointly, the GANEFO fully accords with the fundamental spirit of the charter and rules of the Olympics.

Through the GANEFO the relations of international friendship and co-operation among the athletes of the new emerging forces have been strengthened all the more. Many successes conducive to the development of the world sports have been registered.

Anyone who truly respects the Olympic spirit and is desirous of the development of the world sports would not take issue with it, let alone using the question of participation of our athletes in the GANEFO as a ground for laying obstacles against them.

And the International Olympic Committee and the international sports federations which should organize athletic games in an unbiassed manner in conformity with the Olympic ideals and sportsmanship have no right to take any "sanction" against athletes who participated in the GANEFO or bar them from the Olympic Games.

Their "ban" only speaks for the open hostile policy of the imperialists toward the new emerging forces and is a planned and systematic scheme of the imperialist agents to bar Sin Geum Dan and other excellent athletes of our country from participating in the Olympic Games.

It should be noted that the scheme of certain political brokers in the leadership of the international sports organisations to make sports a political tool is nothing new.

To attain their insidious political ends, they have long hatched schemes to exclude national sports organisations of some countries from the international sports organisations and suppress the publicly recognised rights of the athletes.

They did not hesitate to arrogantly meddle even in the question concerning the name of our team appearing in international sports games.

We have practised patience and endured everything as we only wished the development of sports and the success of international games.

Even when their machination became more unscrupulous with the opening of the Tokyo Olympics at hand, we, proceeding from the desire for the success of the Olympic games, repeatedly urged them to discard their unjust attitude.

But they turned a deaf ear to our voice to the end and hindered our athletes from taking part in the Olympic Games. This has left an indelible blemish in the history of the Olympics and an irreparably infamous consequence on the world sports.

By opposing the participation of our athletes in the Tokyo Olympics to the last, certain elements in the leadership of the international sports organisations have once again revealed their true colours as the hirelings of imperialism. They are doing their utmost to utilize the world sports to their dirty political ends and check the growth of sports of the new emerging forces and prevent the athletes of those countries from appearing on the international arena.

Now the fair-minded public circles of the world are vehemently denouncing imperialist servitors in the I.O.C. and other international sports organisations who, in the name of the Olympics, have imposed humiliating conditions upon our team, thereby faithfully serving the reactionary policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The D.P.R.K. Olympic Committee can never tolerate any attempt to stain the honour and dignity of our nation and hamper the sound development and the free exchange of physical culture and sports on an equal footing.

Those who monopolize sports may seek to make it the imperialists' political plaything, but the physical culture and sports, the cultural wealth of the people, will advance as ever.

The athletes of our country, together with the conscientious sportsmen of the world, will continue to fight for the sound progress of physical culture and sports, and will add lustre to the honour of our nation by fully displaying their improved skill in the international arena.

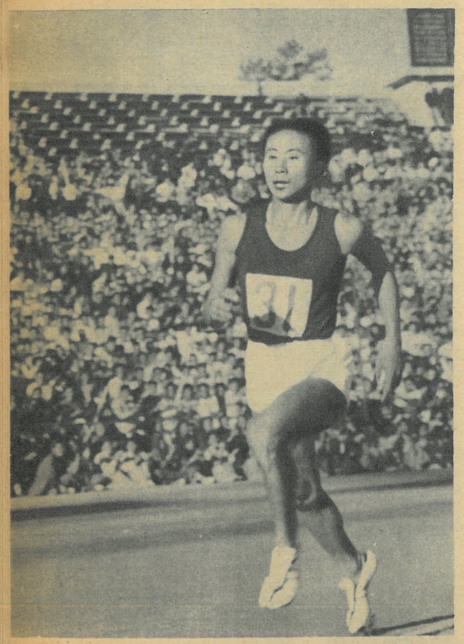
Today, the new emerging forces are coming out as a powerful force in the world. Apart from this force one cannot speak about the development of world sports.

Vain is the attempt of the imperialists to arrest the advance of the new emerging forces by excluding them from the Olympics.

Justice is on the side of the people, and history will pass judgement on the criminals.

The I.O.C., the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Amateur Swimming Federation will never be able to escape their responsibility for splitting the 18th Olympic Games and sullying the sacred name of the Olympics.

On behalf of the Olympic Committee of the D.P.R.K., I express wholehearted thanks to the Korean nationals in Japan and Japanese personages of all circles for their warm concern shown to the athletes of our country when they were in Japan and for the sincere efforts they made in support of our sportsmen so that they may appear in the Olympic Games. I also express thanks to all the progressive personages of the world sports and public circles for their consistent support to the just stand of our team.



Sin Geum Dan

New World RECORD-SETTERS

SIN GEUM DAN RENEWS WORLD RECORD

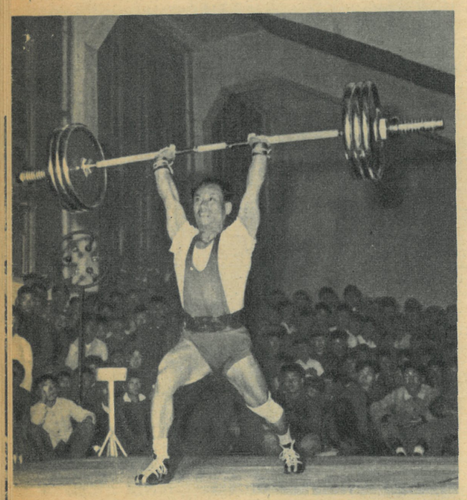
The national athletic meet marking the 15th Athletic Day was held at the Moran-bong Stadium in Pyongyang from October 11 to November 2, 1964.

Before her appearance in the meet, Sin Geum Dan, Merited Sportsman, expressed her determination:

"I'll do my best to improve my world records in the women's 400- and 800-metre runs. I'll demonstrate once again before the whole world the spirit of the Korean athletes and contribute to the advance of world sports."

On October 21 and 23, 1964, Sin Geum Dan ran women's 400-metre and 800-metre races. Her timing was 51.2 sec. in the 400 m and 1 min. 59 sec. in the 800 m. Thus in the 400 m she improved by 0.2 sec. her previous world record of 51.4 sec. set in the first GANEFO.

When she ran the 800-m course the weather was unfavourable. The ground was wet from rain and there was a strong head wind.



Ri Heung Chun

RI HEUNG CHUN LIFTS 145 kg IN THE 56-kg CLASS

Weightlifter Ri Heung Chun established a new world record for the jerk in the 56-kg class. He lifted 145 kg.

This time he bettered by 4 kg his previous world record of 141 kg set at the first GANEFO.

He comes from an ordinary worker's family. Ever since his first appearance in the sports world he has improved his record many times. He participated in many athletic meets, both national and international.

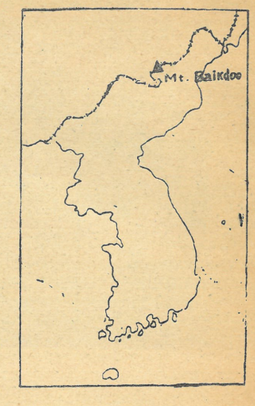
Thanking the spectators who so warmly welcomed his new world record he told the press:

"I'll devote myself to the progress of our country's sports and thereby contribute to the development of world sports. And I'll work harder than ever to hold the world title in weightlifting."

TRAVELOGUE

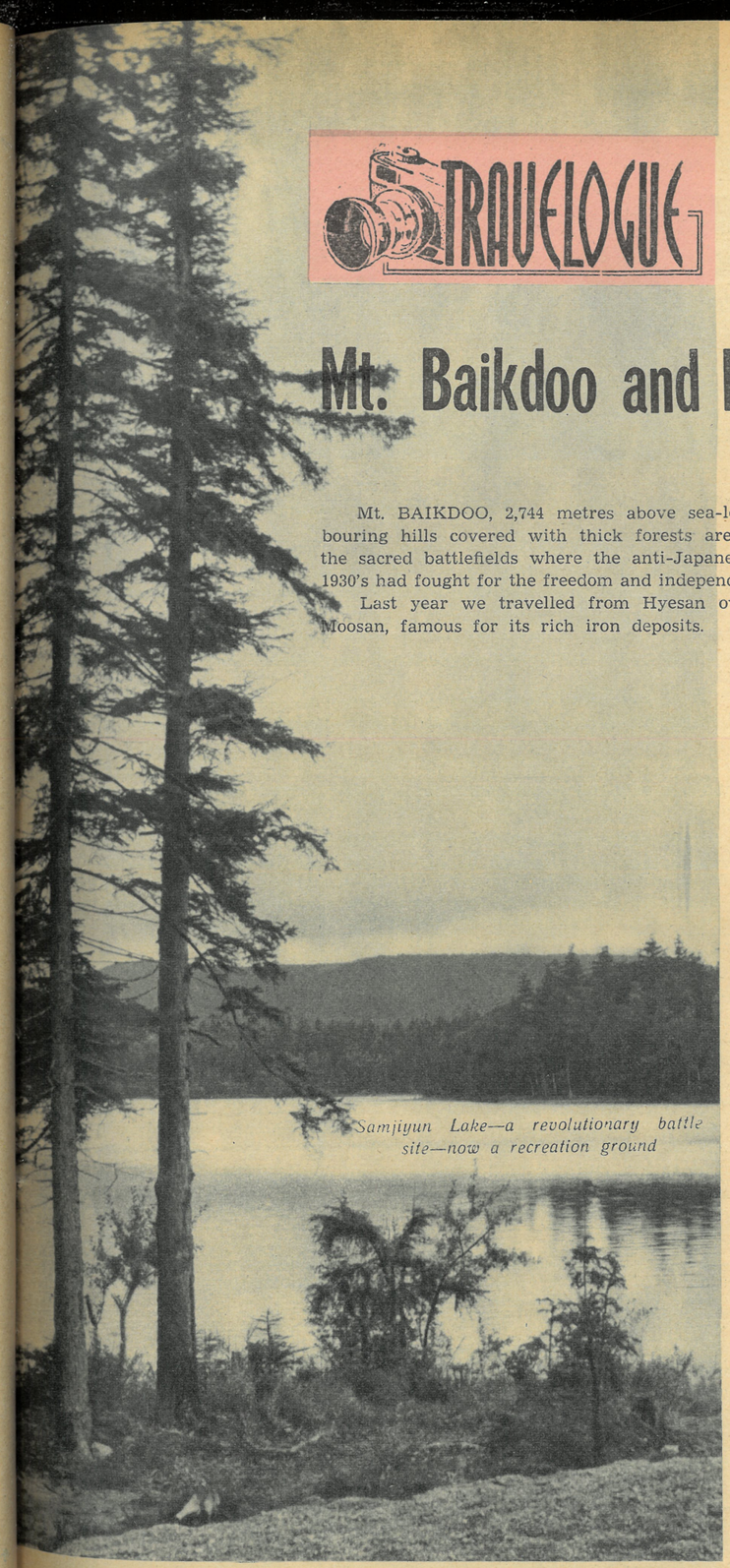
Mt. Baikdoo and Region

MOON IN SOO



Mt. BAIKDOO, 2,744 metres above sea-level, and its neighbouring hills covered with thick forests are revered as one of the sacred battlefields where the anti-Japanese guerrillas of the 1930's had fought for the freedom and independence of the country.

Last year we travelled from Hyesan over Mt. Baikdoo to Moosan, famous for its rich iron deposits.



Samjiyun Lake—a revolutionary battle site—now a recreation ground

BOCHUNBO

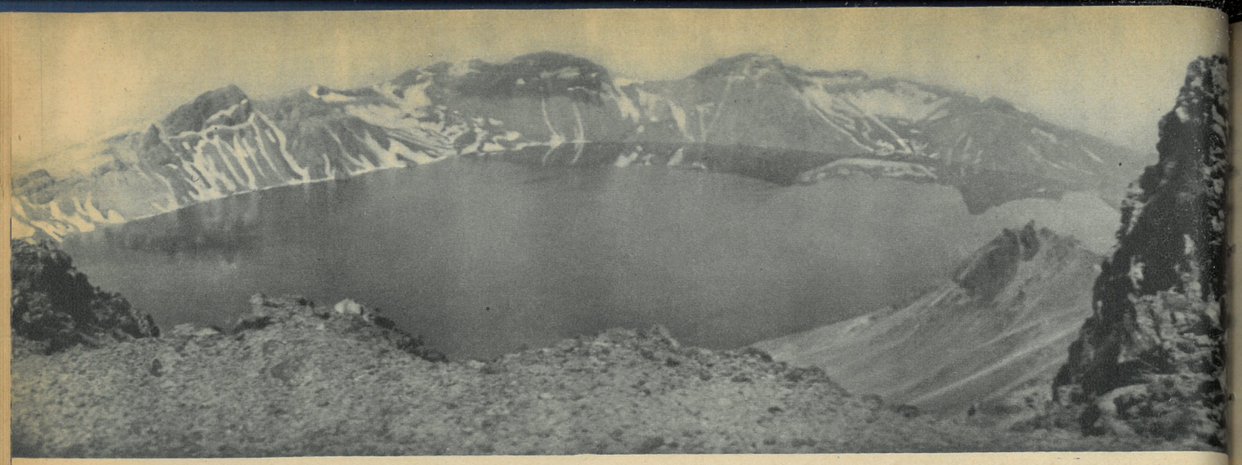
Walking northeastward along the clear Amrok River, we reached the valley of the Garim River, one of its tributaries. Soon we found ourselves in a townlet Bochunbo, hidden in a deep valley. For a town in deep mountains the streets are well-planned and attractive. A museum and 4-5 storey buildings stand in the centre. Bochunbo takes due pride in a statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the anti-Japanese armed struggle period, which stands on the Garim River in the north-eastern part of the town.

It happened twenty-seven years ago.

A unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army crossed the Amrok River under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung and advanced into Bochunbo. In no time they destroyed and burned down the police sub-station, sub-county office, and other Japanese offices — the Japanese setups to oppress and exploit the Korean people.

The flames of the revolution raised by them dispelled the darkness of the night and the streets of Bochunbo became animated with the people shouting for joy. The Revolutionary Army distributed written appeals and handbills, calling upon the people to struggle.

Now in Bochunbo, we recalled with deep emotion the history of the Revolutionary Army which im-



Heavenly Lake on the top of Mt. Baikdoo

parted hope and conviction of victory in the revolution to the Korean people, a ruined people who were in extreme grief, and demonstrated to the whole world that the Korean people were not dead, but alive. They also exhibited that victory could be won through struggle.

The site of the Japanese police sub-station is still to be found here together with the old Japanese watch-towers and batteries along the Garim River.

We turned towards the poplar tree standing on the Garim River, where once stood the commanding post of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the time of the Bochunbo battle.

HEAVENLY LAKE

Now thanks to the good road built in recent years one can reach the summit of Mt. Baikdoo by car. To the height of some 2,000 metres, the mountain is covered with thick forests of larch, white fir, spruce, Korean walnut, as well as birch, ash, etc. This region is one of the major timber producing centres of the country, and every year great quantities of timber are carried by tractors, lorries, forestry railways or rafted down the Amrok and Dooman Rivers. Felling is mainly done by machines.

Mt. Baikdoo presents a majestic view with the thick forests surrounding its foot and its seemingly never-ending high ranges. But Mt. Baikdoo means more than that to the Korean people. Its neighbourhood was one of the revolutionary bases at the time of the armed partisan struggle against Japanese imperialism. It was here that the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought for restoration of the country; it was here that their ardent patriotism pulsated, making the enemy tremble.

We climbed up the Janggoon Peak, the highest peak of Mt. Baikdoo. On the mountain there is a mysterious lake surrounded by peaks, high and low. The lake is called Chunji or Heavenly Lake.

When we stood on the crest thick clouds were floating at our feet to interrupt our views.

When the clouds were lifted, the blue lake came into full view. And we found ourselves gaping at the supurb beauty of the lake of some 8 sq.m wide. We were told it is more than 200 metres deep.

The lake was formed in consequence of the volcanic eruption. Records have it that Mt. Baikdoo was active until the beginning of the 18th century. Even today there is a hot spring at 70-80° C near Dalmoon to the northeast of the Heavenly Lake, in addition to many other hot springs in the southwest of the mountain.

A ROAD IN THE THICK FOREST

After visiting the Heavenly Lake, we began to descend the northeastern side of the mountain, following the Dooman River. Reaching a thickly wooded area, we came across a big highway. (Its length is 160-odd kilometres.) This six-metre wide highway was built by the Japanese in 1939, and it was then called the "Kapmoo Security Highway."

Now we walked along this road with due pride because we knew that immediately after the Japanese built the military highway (it was built to be used against the guerrillas), the first who marched along this road was not the Japanese troops, but a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, so bold and daring. They marched on this highway in broad daylight.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into Korea again, throwing the pursuing enemy 1,000 strong into confusion. The guerrilla unit billeted at Chungbong, Kunchang, Begaibong and other places, while continuing their march in the direction of Moosan.

They crossed fire with the enemy on the Daihongdan plain, where they wiped out the enemy's "punitive units," killing hundreds of them and captured many weapons and war supplies. Then they crossed again the Dooman River to their headquarters in Northeast China with flying colours.

The battle gave a great blow to the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea and inspired the Korean people to the national-liberation struggle.

Now on this old revolutionary battlefield, a new life has begun. Tractors were humming, ploughing the harvested fields, and the lorries were busy carrying the crops of flax and potatoes.

Thus the old battlefield, once covered with coppices, has now turned into fertile soil, bringing about a rich harvest every year.

Today State Farm No. 5 with over 42,000 *jungbo* of cultivated land is located on this plateau.

"A FISH BECOMES A DRAGON"

Samjiyun, a highland township, 1,400 metres above sea-level, lies at the foot of Mt. Baikdoo.

Not far from here sits Lake Samjiyun, another much revered revolutionary site.

It was here that the unit of the anti-Japanese guerrillas camped after crossing the Amrok to the homeland from Manchuria.

Scooping out and drinking the clear water the guerrillas, whose hearts were burning with revolutionary zeal for freedom of the people, looked over dear land of their own country, the land which was suffering and moaning at the hands of the Japanese imperialists.

In those days the Korean people only knew misery and pain; particularly, the life of the inhabitants of this part of the country —mountainous regions—was beyond description.

The people here, referring to their improved life, say that their district is likened to a fish having grown into a dragon. In fact, their locality was a "place of death" in the past. They had no houses to live in but the gloomy barracks.

Not only that. The workers in the past were driven like cattle by the Japanese foremen, and they worked in the thick forests expecting death at any moment.

But now they are quite well off.

We could hear merry laughters of the people gathered in the club of the forestry office. Sweet melodies flowed out from the loudspeaker of the cinema house. Then the school children's songs...

As we heard joyous voices and merry songs at the historic revolutionary battle site, we recalled in a solemn mood our revolutionary forerunners who had gone through all trials in the dark days when the country was occupied by the Japanese imperialists. They fought self-sacrificingly for the restoration of the country and for the happy future of the nation.

Today their long-cherished dreams have come true in this land, and a happy life has come everywhere, to town and country.

The streets of Samjiyun are lined with multi-storey buildings, modern dwellings, hospitals, school buildings. Then two rest homes and a skiing ground are to be seen in the distance.

No wonder this township draws every year quite a few holiday-makers, sightseers and ski-lovers.

There was not a single school in Samjiyun County in the past, but it has now 27 schools including two higher technical schools. More, there is a school built for only 17 children. Most of the homes have electric lights even in this remotest corner of the country.

Since the reclamation office came into existence, blasting is heard every day, clearing thousands of *jungbo* of the land a year. Flax, hop, potato, etc., are the main crops here. We heard the people say that agricultural scientists are working hard to develop a new variety of rice suitable for highland cultivation.

The days when they had to eke out a meagre life working a piece of mountain plot have gone for good.

SLOGANS IN DENSE FOREST

IN the deep forest of Chungbong near Mt. Baikdoo one will find many slogans inscribed on the debarked tree trunks.

The slogans read:

"The Korean youth, come out and join the anti-Japanese struggle!"

"Down with the fascist Japanese military clique!"

"The Korean and Chinese people, unite and overthrow the Japanese imperialists, our common enemy! Long live the victory of anti-Japanese struggle!"

"Unite, small nations of the East!"

These slogans were written by guerrilla fighters of the Korean People's Revolutinary Army in May 1938, when they camped in the forest on their way to the motherland under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Such slogans are to be found on some 20 trees. Some of them are taken to the Museum of Korean Revolution, the Hyesan Museum and the Bochunbo Museum.

Comrade Kim Sung Gook, a member of the unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army that camped in Chungbong, said:

"We all thought the night in the forest of Chungbong was most meaningful and delightful. Sitting around a blazing camp fire far into the night we talked about our motherland, renewing our determination to annihilate the enemy."

The members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army unit that advanced into the homeland, whose hearts were burning with hatred against the enemy and patriotic spirit, attained a great victory in the Moosan battle.

Some twenty years have passed since the slogans were written. But even today the letters are still fresh. Reading the slogans one can see how firmly the anti-Japanese fighters were determined to fight faithfully for the liberation and independence of the country and freedom of the people.

On the Country's UNIFICATION

QUESTION: How is it that Korea, a homogeneous nation, has been divided into North and South?

ANSWER: As you see on the map, the 38th Parallel North Latitude runs across the waist of Korea. And, longitude and latitude are, as everyone knows, imaginary lines of astronomical and geographical significance, having no historical and political meaning. There is no reason, therefore, either from historical or geographical point of view, for the 38th Parallel North Latitude to become a boundary line in Korea.

Korea is a peninsula jutting out of the eastern part of the Asiatic continent, and it has been one and the same country from Mt. Baikdoo in the northernmost part to Jejoo Island, the southernmost island of the country. The Korean nation, a homogeneous nation, has a long history and a cultural heritage. The people have lived harmoniously on this territory, valuing their creative labour.

Whenever there was foreign aggression, the whole nation, united as one, repulsed invaders and defended the territory. Even during the difficult and trying period under Japanese occupation of the country, the Korean people fought heroically for the liberation of the country. Then came liberation on August 15, 1945.

However, after World War II, Korea was divided into North and South with the 38th parallel line as the boundary.

Then, a question arises: Does this split have anything to do with the settlement of the war?

The answer is in the negative.

No international talks held during World War II spoke of Korea's split with the 38th parallel line as the boundary.

Cairo Declaration stated that Korea was to become "a free, independent state."

With the collapse of Japanese imperialism in the Second World War, it was agreed that the Soviet Army was to disarm the Japanese army north of the 38th parallel and the U.S. army south of the 38th parallel. This was the beginning of the 38th parallel, a temporary international measure for receiving the Japanese surrender.

However, to the United States—the country which has kept an eye on Korea for some 100 years—this was a godsend enabling her to achieve her aim of occupying South Korea. Moreover, with the end of the Second World War, the U.S. imperialists began to pursue a more naked war policy and to build military bases in all parts of the world.

And Washington focussed its attention on Korea to turn it into an important factor in the U.S. war policy. It was the plan of the U.S. imperialists to turn Korea not only into a colony but a base for a new war against the socialist countries in the Far East and Asia, and for suppressing the national liberation movement in Asia. With such aggressive plan the U.S. army landed in South Korea on September 8, 1945, twenty-four days after the surrender of the Japanese imperialists.

Having occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists infringed upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation guaranteed by an international commitment and proclaimed the fascist military occupation of Korea, a far worse measure than that applied to the hostile countries in the war.

Thus, after World War II an artificial barrier of the 38th parallel line came into being, splitting Korea into two parts.

Today Korea is divided into north and south by the Military Demarcation Line.

Having completed war preparations, the U.S. imperialists ignited a war of aggression against North Korea on June 25, 1950, in their attempt to extend their occupation to North Korea and to invade China and other socialist countries.

However, in face of the heroic struggle of the Korean people the U.S. imperialists had to kneel down and sign the Armistice Agreement at Panmunjom far south of the 38th parallel.

The front line at the time of the signing of the Armistice Agreement became the Military Demarcation Line—the line which divides Korea into north and south today.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing lessons from the ignominious defeat they had sustained in the Korean war, is still hanging on in South Korea, busy preparing for another war. They are doing everything possible to check the advance of the Korean people towards the country's unification.

The situation at home and abroad is turning in favour of the Korean people. They will certainly drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and tear down the artificial barrier between North and South Korea.

A Tiger in a Folding Screen

ONCE upon a time there lived a cross-grained magistrate in a county. In his county there was a clever and witty boy.

The magistrate thought that he should give the boy beans. Otherwise, he thought, the boy might be a trouble for him in handling the people some day. So the magistrate called the boy to the yamen.

"You little devil, bind that tiger. If you fail it, you'll be given fifty thrashings." Thus the magistrate bid, pointing to the tiger painted in the folding screeh.

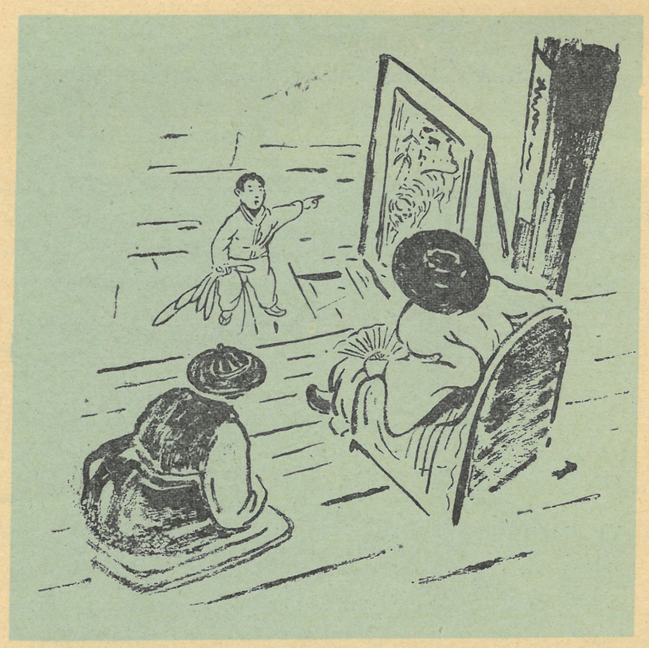
Hearing this, the boy hurriedly stepped outside to come back with a rope. Then he told the magistrate: "Please, sir, I'll tie up the tiger as you bid. Now, magistrate, I'll stand here and wait for the tiger. Please take the cudgel and chase out the tiger this way. I have the rope ready, so I'll tie his neck and drag him into the room."

The magistrate roared: "You idiot! How can the tiger in the picture jump out no matter how hard you may beat it!"

At this, throwing the rope away, the boy said:

"Then, magistrate, how can you order me to tie the tiger in the picture that you cannot chase out!"

The magistrate was speechless.



A scene from the "Shield Dance"

Her songs won thunderous applause

LAOTIAN ART TROUPE IN KOREA

An art troupe of the fighting Laotian people paid a friendly visit to our country in October last year.

The 49-member art troupe was led by Somsi Dexakhamp, and it gave many performances in Pyongyang and other cities of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Party and government leaders attended the performance of the Laotian troupe on October 15, 1964, at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang.

The programme started with the chorus "Let Us Fight in Defence of Peace." Among many numbers of lively dances was "Dance of Laos-Korea Friendship," which excellently portrayed the militant friendship between the Korean and Laotian peoples. Men's chorus "We Oppose U.S. Aggression on Laos" and many other songs were on their programme.

Their songs and dances, powerful and joyful, were permeated with the militant spirit of the diligent Laotian people who are fighting against U.S. intervention and aggression and the malicious intrigues of U.S. lackeys, for the country's peace, neutrality, independence and national union.

Each number was warmly applauded.

Particularly, their singing of Korean songs "By a Spring," "March of the Korean People's Army" and "A Farming Song" in Korean language won a great ovation.

The Korean visit of the art troupe of the Neo Lao Haksat made a great contribution to further deepening the feelings of friendship between the Korean and Laotian peoples.

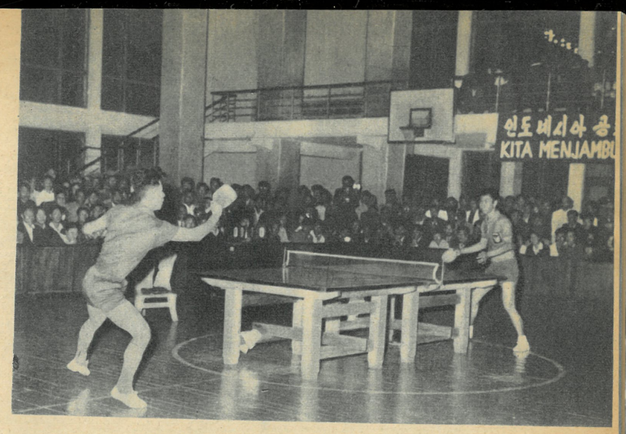
Female chorus—they sang beautiful Laotian and Korean songs

FRIENDSHIP TABLE-TENNIS MATCH

A group of Indonesian table tennis players led by Deputy Sports Minister of Indonesia Soedardi visited our country in October last year.

Friendship games between the Korean and Indonesian table-tennis teams were held on October 8 and 10, at the gymnasium of the Pyongyang Pupils' and Children's Palace.

The games were held in singles and doubles. The players of the two countries demonstrated their refined skill amid warm applause of the spectators.



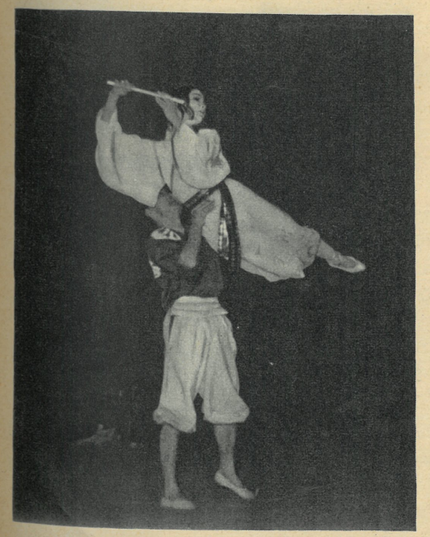
Through the games the players of the two countries learned much from each other.

On October 11, Premier Kim Il Sung received Deputy Sports Minister of Indonesia Soedardi and Mrs. Soedardi and had a friendly talk with them.

Japanese Ballet in Korea

RECENTLY at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre the visiting Japanese Matsuyama Ballet Company gave performances to the packed house every night.

On October 28 Premier Kim Il Sung received Masao Shimizu, head of the company, Mikiko Ma-



Heroine Ayame (played by Mikiko Matsuyama) and her partner Shinkichi (played by Taneo Ishida)

A scene from the Japanese ballet "Gion Matsuri"

tsuyama, deputy head and other members of the ballet troupe. That night Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders attended the performance.

The four-act ballet "Gion Matsuri" presented by the company was based on the struggle of the Japanese people against feudal rulers.

The performers showed not only their splendid artistic attainments but demonstrated their great success in synthesizing the two elements of the classical ballet and the national folklore.

The recent visit of the Matsuyama ballet company has made a notable contribution to Korean-Japanese friendship and cultural interflow.

Do You Know?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF KOREA

Geographical position: Korea lies on a peninsula jutting out from the eastern part of the Asiatic Continent, extending from 33°06′40″ to 43°00′36″ N. and from 124°11′00″ to 131°51′20″ E.

Area: The total area of its territory is 220,791 square kilometres, of which North Korea covers 121,193 square kilometres.

Administrative division: U.S. occupation of South Korea after the liberation of the country caused the artificial division of Korea into north and south.

North Korea consists of the administrative divisions of 9 provinces, 4 special cities (equal to provinces). Under them are 10 cities, 34 districts, 165 counties, 3,570 *ri*, 164 townships and 135 Workers' Districts.

Notes: Districts are only for special cities, and Workers' Districts are set up in industrial areas where there is a concentration of workers.

CULTURAL BRIEFS

WORKERS WRITE FILM SCRIPTS

The Korean Feature Film Studio has recently produced two feature films "Yung I Is Turning Up" and "My Home Town."

These two films — they were quite well received — were made on the scripts written by ordinary workers.

The script for the first film was written by Im Hyun Jai, a worker at the Kangsun Steel Works, and the second by Kim Sook Man, worker at the Moonpyong Refinery.

These two films bespeak fine results of the efforts made in our country in recent years to encourage the working masses to write film scripts.

Besides these two films, shooting has begun for "The Flower on the Dokro River" written by Kim Jong Jin, a worker of the Jagang Provincial Song and Dance Troupe. Then there are many other scripts fitted out for a screen version. To name a few, "The Girl I Love" written by Hong Jin Sook, a member of the Dairyung-ri Co-op farm in Onchun County, describes the merry sentiments and pleasant life of the country's farm youth; "I Have Nothing to Envy in the World" written by Jun Geun Sun, a school teacher, deals with the fate of an orphan; "The Lighthouse" written by Kim Man Yun, a longshoreman at the Chungjin port, projects the patriotism of a lighthouse keeper.

Now scenario-writing circles of the talented workers and farmers have been set up in major factories and rural districts. And these people receive help from the professionals of the Scenario Writers' House and the Film Studios in Pyongyang.

In 1963 there were 420 entries for the 1963 film scripts contest. The number already exceeded 700 by the end of last September, of which 70-80 per cent are written by workers, farmers, youths, students and soldiers.

The enthusiasm of the masses to write scenarios will produce good results and conduce greatly to the development of our movie industry.

Besides writing film scripts, the working masses of our country are also encouraged to write poetry, stories, novels, plays, musics, and to create dances for the further advancement of our art and literature.

Inside Back Cover: Looking over the harvested fields

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgment.

올농사 대풍이로세
OLNONGSA DAIPOONG IROSE

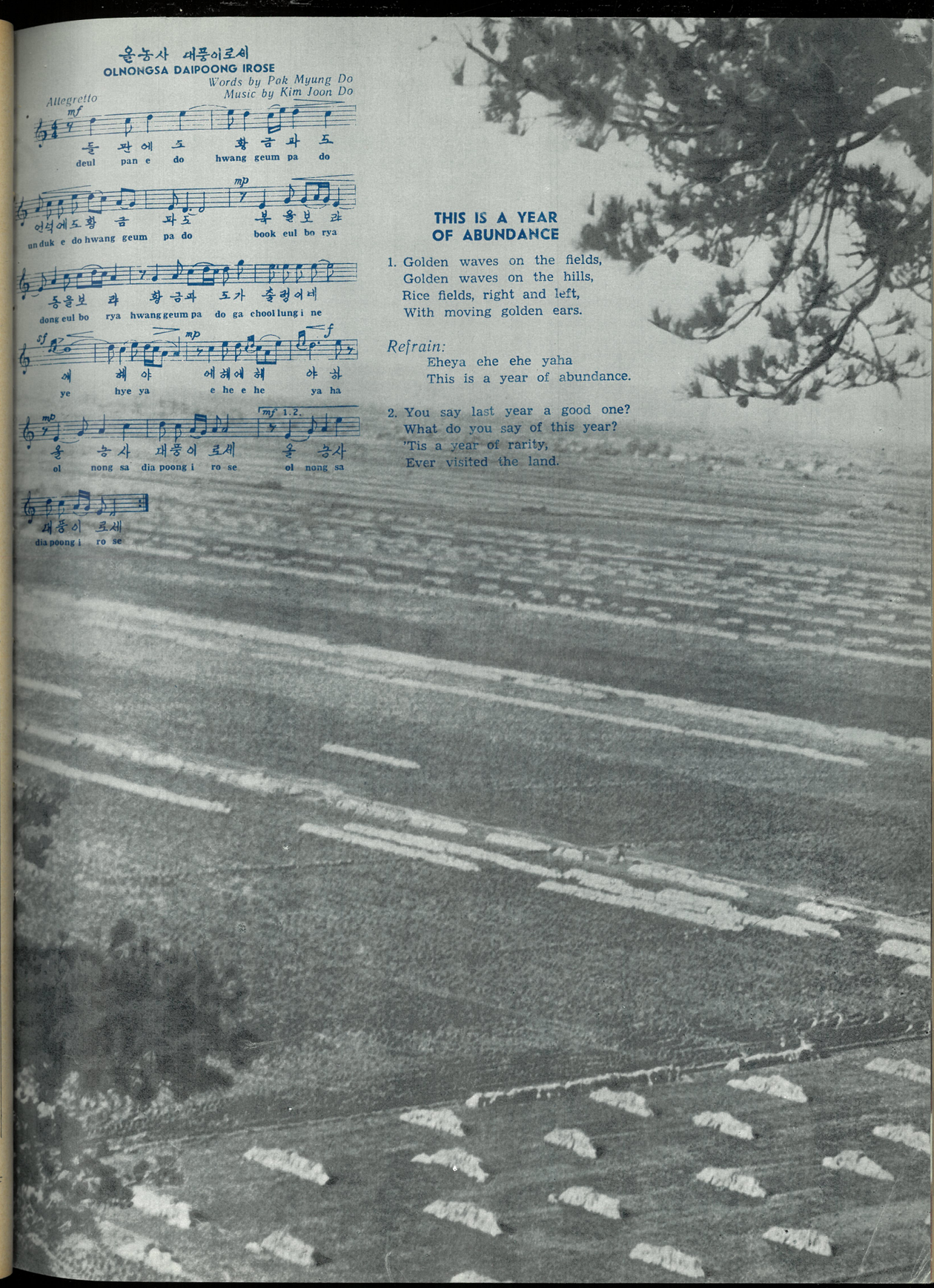
Words by Pak Myung Do
Music by Kim Joon Do

Allegretto
mf
들 판 에 도 황 금 파 도
deul pan e do hwang geum pa do
mp
언덕에도황 금 파도 북 을보 라
un duk e do hwang geum pa do book eul bo rya
동을보 라 황 금파 도가 출렁이네
dong eul bo rya hwang geum pa do ga chool lung i ne
sf mp f
예 혜 야 예혜에 혜 야 하
ye hye ya e he e he ya ha
mp mf 1. 2.
올 농사 대풍이 로세 올 농사
ol nong sa dia poong i ro se ol nong sa
대풍이 로세
dia poong i ro se

THIS IS A YEAR OF ABUNDANCE

1. Golden waves on the fields,
Golden waves on the hills,
Rice fields, right and left,
With moving golden ears.

Refrain:
Eheya ehe ehe yaha
This is a year of abundance.

2. You say last year a good one?
What do you say of this year?
'Tis a year of rarity,
Ever visited the land.

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